

BOROUGH OF POOLE



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

*On the Health and Sanitary Circumstances
of the Borough and Port of Poole*

FOR THE YEAR

1946

GEORGE CHESNEY, M.D., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health of the Borough and Port of Poole

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Medical Officer of Health of the Borough and Port of Poole

Medical Superintendent Borough Infectious Diseases Hospital

Medical Officer to the Committee for Education

Public Health Department
Municipal Buildings
Poole



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CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
Ambulance	23
Births	31
Civil Defence in Wartime	115
Clinics and Treatment Centres	25
Deaths	19
Factories and Workshops	55
Food	65, 94
Health Visiting	33
Hospitals	75, 80
Housing	59
Infant Mortality	32
Immunisation	34, 76, 111
Infectious Diseases	75
Laboratory Facilities	23
Marine Airport	85
Maternity and Child Welfare	27
Meteorology	15
Midwifery	28
Milk	65
Sanitary Circumstances of the Area	43
Sanitary Inspection	48
School Children, Medical Inspection, etc.	98
School Clinics	101
School Hygiene	56
Seaport	89
Social Conditions of Area	13
Tuberculosis	78
Vital Statistics	16
Venereal Disease	79
Water	43, 90

PREFACE

Public Health Department,
Municipal Buildings,
Poole.

To His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough and County of the Town of Poole.

I submit for your information and consideration my Report on the health of the Borough and Port of Poole for the year 1946. It is made in accordance with the regulations of the Ministry of Health which prescribe the duties of the Medical Officer of Health. The form of presentation suggested in Circular 1728 of the 25th October, 1938, has been followed. The Report is divided into the following parts :—

PART I

- A. Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.
- B. General Provision of Health Services for the Area.
- C. Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.
- D. Housing.
- E. Inspection and Supervision of Food.
- F. Prevalence and Control over Infectious and Other Diseases.

PART II

Report to the Port Health Authority on the Health and Sanitary Circumstances of

- (a) Poole Marine Airport.
- (b) Poole Seaport.

PART III

Report to the Local Education Authority on the School Health Services in the Borough of Poole.

APPENDIX

In the appendix is given a short account of the Civil Defence activities of Poole during the second World War. The town and port of Poole were obvious targets for attacks by the Luftwaffe, and it is due to the fortunate misdirection of the enemy's major raids that the Port and Old Town were not erased.

During the year the health of the Borough has been satisfactory, and there has been no undue incidence of acute infectious disease. The level of diphtheria immunisation of the children has been maintained and there has been quiet unobtrusive progress in the medical and dental services.

It is with satisfaction I report that, though in 1946 the number of births in this borough was the highest ever recorded, the infantile mortality rate was 36.1, the lowest ever reached in the borough. Twenty-five years ago the rate was 71.7, and fifty years ago 116.3.

The housing shortage presents a health problem of magnitude and urgency as the many cases of overcrowding constitute a danger of impairment to health. The need for priority and speed in the provision of new houses need not be emphasised here.

I wish to thank the Chairmen and Members of the Committees for their kindness and consideration at all times, my fellow officers in other departments, and the staff of the Health Department for their help and co-operation during the year.

Yours faithfully,

GEORGE CHESNEY,

November, 1947.

Medical Officer of Health.

COMMITTEES AND STAFF, 1946

PUBLIC HEALTH AND PORT HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman : Councillor W. J. STICKLAND
Vice-Chairman : Councillor D. A. HAYNES, J.P.
His Worship the Mayor : Councillor W. D. SIMMONDS, O.B.E.

Aldermen :

F. J. BACON, J.P. W. C. J. SHORTT

Councillors :

S. D. BALLAM	Mrs. E. M. HICKINSON
J. BRIGHT, J.P.	Miss M. M. LLEWELLIN, J.P.
W. H. COLE	F. C. REEVES, M.M.
F. V. CRAWSHAW	J. W. RUSSELL, J.P.
A. B. HAYNES	C. W. WELLS

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE

Chairman Councillor MISS M. M. LLEWELLIN, J.P.
Vice-Chairman : Councillor C. W. ALDRIDGE (deceased 10.5.46)

Councillors :

C. T. APLIN	A. B. HAYNES
W. H. COLE	Mrs. E. M. HICKINSON
Mrs. D. A. GODSELL	Mrs. K. A. M. MACANDREW, J.P.

Ca-opted Members :

Mrs. DENSHAM	Mrs. LANGRIDGE
Mrs. DEWHIRST	Mrs. RICHARDS

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

<i>Medical Officer of Health</i>	}	GEORGE CHESNEY, M.D., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.
<i>Part Medical Officer</i>		
<i>School Medical Officer</i>		
<i>Deputy Medical Officer</i>	}	JAMES A. SINCLAIR, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
<i>of Health and Deputy</i>		
<i>Part Medical Officer</i>		
<i>Assistant Medical Officers :</i>		HENRY D. KELF, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (retired 30.11.46)
		JOAN P. MOIGNARD, M.A., B.M., Ch.B., M.R.C.O.G. (appointed 6.5.46)
		ALASTAIR C. MACKENZIE, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H. (appointed 25.11.46)
<i>Senior Dental Officer :</i>		K. G. HYLAND, L.D.S.
<i>Dental Officer :</i>		W. K. RIMMER, L.D.S.
<i>Senior Sanitary Inspector :</i>		R. LEGGAT, M.S.I.A.
<i>Sanitary Inspectors :</i>		C. A. TRIM, Cert.R.S.I., Branksome District
		J. POWER, M.S.I.A., Longfleet District
		C. GLOVER, M.S.I.A., Parkstone District
		G. H. WOODLANDS, A.M.I.S.E., M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., Canford District
<i>Rodent Officer :</i>		G. W. SKEGGS
<i>Lay Administrative Assistant :</i>		J. M. O'HARA (appointed 1.1.46)

<i>Matran Baraugh Infectious Diseases Hospital :</i>	Miss E. M. DUNN, S.R.N., R.F.N., S.C.M.
<i>Supt. Health Visitar and Supervisor af Midwives :</i>	Miss M. M. KINGSBURY, S.R.N., S.C.M., A.R.S.I.
<i>Health Visitors and Schaal Nurses :</i>	Miss M. M: DOLAMORE, S.R.N., S.C.M., C.R.S.I. Miss D. HARDING, S.R.N., S.C.M., C.R.S.I. (appointed 1.4.46) Miss J. HUGHES, S.R.N., S.C.M., C.R.S.I. (resigned 21.9.46) Miss I. KOSTER, S.R.N., S.C.M., C.R.S.I. (appointed 11.11.46) Miss V. M. KUSEL, S.R.N., S.C.M., C.R.S.I. Miss L. B. LEVER, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.F.N. Mrs. V. NARBETT, S.R.N., S.C.M., C.R.S.I. (appointed 11.3.46) Miss M. PHILLIPS, S.R.N., S.C.M., C.R.S.I.
<i>Municipal Midwives :</i>	Mrs. L. AYLING, S.R.N., S.C.M. (resigned 21.11.46) Miss I. BELLRINGER, S.R.N., S.C.M. Mrs. D: COLLINGS, S.R.N.; S.C.M. Miss E. CROMPTON, S.C.M. Miss L. FORREST, S.R.N., S.C.M. Miss D. M. GRENET, S.R.N., S.C.M. Miss G. H. MAYNARD, S.R.N., S.C.M. Miss M: O'LEARY, S.R.N., S.C.M. Miss J. ROBERTS, S.C.M. Miss F. C. STEIN, S.R.N., S.C.M. (appointed 10.12.46)
<i>Dentol Attendants :</i>	Miss G. FORREST Miss R. NICHOLLS
<i>Chief Clerk :</i>	F. B. EDWARDS
<i>Clerks :</i>	Miss E. I. TAPPER Miss K. D. CODD Miss P. E. A. GILES D. J. CARTRIDGE (returned to duty 16.9.46) Miss P. H. STEVENS Miss C. COLEMAN Miss R. M. EDWARDS L. W. MATON (appointed 1.10.46) F. LEE A. GEE ₁ (appointed 15.4.46)

CONSULTANT AND PART TIME SPECIALISTS

<i>Obstetrical Consultant and Consultant under Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations</i>	S. GORDON LUKER, M.A., M.D., B.Ch., M.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.O.G.
<i>Consultant Physician :</i>	HAROLD COOKSON, M.D., F.R.C.P.
<i>Consultant Surgeon :</i>	F. P. FORREST, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S.
<i>Ophtholmic Surgeons :</i>	T. R. AYNsLEY, M.B., D.O.M.S. (resigned 29.8.46) E. R. BOWES, M.B., B.S. (Lond.) D.O.M.S. (appointed 12.2.46)
<i>Orthopaedic Surgeons :</i>	H. H. LANGSTON, F.R.C.S. N. ROSS SMITH, M.B., Ch.M., F.R.C.S.
<i>Nose and Throat Surgeons :</i>	A. MACKENZIE ROSS, M.D., Ch.B., D.L.O. C. R. SALKELD, B.A., F.R.C.S. (on active service)

<i>Radiologist :</i>	D. D. MALPAS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
<i>Anaesthetist :</i>	J. A. C. NORMAN, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
<i>Dental Surgeon :</i>	R. G. S. HOLMES, L.D.S.
<i>Public Analyst :</i>	R. P. CHARLES, M.D., F.R.I.C. A. S. CARLOS, B.Sc., F.I.C., F.C.S. (appointed 21.10.46)
<i>Veterinary Surgeon :</i>	J. S. WOOD, M.R.C.V.S.
<i>Physiotherapist :</i>	Mrs. D. BEALE, M.C.S.P.
<i>Orthoptist :</i>	Miss J. RICHARDSON (appointed 13.8.46)
<i>Speech Therapist :</i>	Miss N. O'DRISCOLL (appointed 2.9.46)

STATISTICS AND
SOCIAL CONDITIONS
OF THE AREA

GENERAL STATISTICS.

- (1) Area of Borough. 15,641 acres, not including 2,220 acres of tidal waters and foreshore.
- (2) Population
- | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|--------|
| (a) As at Census, 1931 | ... | ... | 57,211 |
| (b) As estimated by Registrar-General at 30th June, 1946 | ... | ... | 76,330 |
| (c) National Registration, 1939 | ... | ... | 77,954 |
- (3) Total number of Inhabited Houses (from Rate Book)
- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----|-----|--------|
| As at December, 1945 | ... | ... | 21,490 |
| As at December, 1946 | ... | ... | 21,542 |
- (4) Rateable Value at 1st April, 1946
- | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----|----------|
| ... | ... | £650,178 |
| Sum represented by a Penny Rate | ... | £2,555 |

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

For recent years the condition of the labour market has been as shown below :—

Year	Average of Unemployment	Unemployment as at December	Relief as at December
1943	84	78	502
1944	71	100	599
1945	69	299	608
1946	246	342	728

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The following description of the physical features of the Borough is reproduced from the Report of the Medical Officer of Health, Poole, for the year 1938.

The Borough of Poole occupies the extreme south-east corner of the County of Dorset, and is the largest Town in the County. The Town and the area within a radius of 10 miles contain nearly half of the total population of the County of approximately 240,000.

The plateau of Parkstone and Branksome behind the older parishes of Poole, Longfleet and Hamworthy, rises sharply at Constitution Hill and Newtown in the West, and continues East to Canford Cliffs, Branksome Park and the Eastern boundary of the Borough, which is also the County Boundary between Dorset and Hampshire.

To the northward of the plateau, the ground slopes gradually to river level at the Stour. In this latter watershed, however, is found the highest portion of the Borough, viz., Broadstone and the eastern end of the Corfe Hills.

As to geological formation, the parish of St. James is situated in alluvium ; that of Hamworthy on valley gravel, Bagshot beds and plateau gravel. Sandbanks is of blown sand. In Parkstone and Branksome the geological stratum is mainly the Bagshot beds of sand, brick-earth, pipe-clay, and lignite, with many pockets of plateau gravel. The Reading beds, lying below the above-mentioned strata, separate them from the chalk, which, although it comes to the surface to north-west of the town, at Coombe Alner, does not outcrop within the Borough.

The extensive enclosed waters of the Harbour, sheltered themselves by the Purbeck Hills, exert a controlling influence on the temperature, rendering the surrounding areas cool in summer and tempering the cold in winter. Hence the Town escapes many of the damp sea mists to which the coast line is subject.

The dependability of its general climatic conditions is now being more fully recognised, and the Town is rapidly increasing in popularity as an all-the-year round Health Resort, especially by people who have spent many years in tropical or sub-tropical countries.

An abundance of pine woods serves to maintain and to enhance the value of an equable climate, and to give the district a high claim as a recuperative centre for those liable to Bronchitis and Asthma.

The quite exceptional rate of development which has been a marked feature of the last ten years also unfortunately brings with it the threat of diminution of the pine-clad areas. It should therefore be the desire and the practice of every owner of ground in the Borough—and the Corporation itself is a land-owner—to see that no tree be sacrificed where this can reasonably be avoided, knowing that the Town will be for ever the poorer. The Hills and the Harbour may be said to defy time ; but if Poole will maintain its pride, it must preserve its pines.

It is interesting to record that only about thirty years ago the first blades of rice grass (*Spartina Townsendii*), which now covers some square miles of the Harbour, were found there. As a natural shore-binder this grass is of considerable value, and is being elsewhere used as an assistant in reclaiming low-lying foreshore land.

A cliff-binder also has been brought to the assistance of work against coast-erosion, in the form of the "kaffir-fig" or *Mesembryanthemum*, which grows rapidly into a matted defence against the attrition of the wind.

The River Stour, mentioned above, for over five miles of its winding course eastwards forms the northern boundary of the Town. In this course, it collects minor watercourses, chief of which is a tributary stream rising at Dunyeats Hill, flowing through the village of Canford Magna, and entering the Stour in the direction of Hampreston.

METEOROLOGY.

I am indebted to Mr. A. C. Marsh, F.B.O.A., F.R.Met. Soc., for the following notes on the weather in Poole during 1946.

The outstanding features of the weather throughout the country generally during 1946 were the abundance of rainfall and the scarcity of sunshine. Locally we did not fare so badly as some places, but naturally our figures do not compare very favourably with those of previous years.

During eight months of the year the monthly sunshine totals were below the average, and for a like number of months the rainfall was above.

Sunshine totalled 1,629.6 hours, 180.8 hours below the average of 1,810.4 hours. The sunniest month was July with 233.4 hours, and the dullest November with 55.4 hours.

Rainfall totalled 37.30 inches, 5.11 inches above the average of 32.19 inches, May and June being responsible for over 4 inches of this excess.

November was the wettest month with 5.42 inches, and July the driest with 0.97 inches.

Mean temperature was about the average 50.5 deg. F., against the average of 50.4 deg. F. The average maximum temperature was 57 deg. F., and the average minimum 44 deg. F. The mean range was 13.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1946

As supplied by the Registrar General

				Total	Male	Female
Live Births						
Total registered	...	...	...	1496	736	760
Legitimate	...	...	...	1348	663	685
Illegitimate	...	...	...	148	73	75
Stillbirths						
Total registered	...	...	...	41	16	25
Legitimate	...	...	...	34	13	21
Illegitimate	...	...	...	7	3	4
Deaths						
Total registered	...	...	...	936	459	477
Maternal Mortality						
Deaths from puerperal causes :						
Puerperal sepsis	...	...	...	1	—	1
Other puerperal causes	...	...	...	1	—	1
Total	...	...	...	2	—	2
Deaths from Special Causes						
Cancer	...	...	...	116	55	61
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	1	1	—
Measles	...	...	...	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	—	—	—
Diphtheria	...	...	...	2	—	2
Enteritis (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	—	—	—
Infant Mortality						
Deaths of infants under 1 year of age :						
Total registered	...	...	...	54	32	22
Legitimate	...	...	...	45	27	18
Illegitimate	...	...	...	9	5	4

	Comparative Statistics (Where available)	
	Poole	England & Wales
Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population, mid-1946	19.59	19.1
Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 population ...	0.54	0.53
Death Rate per 1,000 estimated average population	12.26	11.5
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births		
Puerperal sepsis	0.01	0.18
Other causes	0.01	1.06
Abortion with sepsis	—	0.13
Abortion without sepsis	—	0.06
Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age		
All infants per 1,000 live births ...	36.11	43.0
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	33.38	—
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	60.81	—
Death Rates per 1,000 estimated average population		
Tuberculosis—pulmonary	0.59	0.47
non-pulmonary	0.10	0.09
Cancer	1.52	1.86
Measles	—	0.00
Diphtheria	0.03	0.01
Enteritis (under 2 years) per 1,000 live births	—	4.4

VITAL STATISTICS

Year	Mid-Year Population	Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Births	Per 1,000 of Population				
			Birth Rate	Marriage Rate	Death Rate (Uncorrected)	Cancer Death Rate	Pulmonary Tuberculosis Death Rate
1900	18991	131	27.7		15.3	1.3	0.9
1905	21804	113	26.7		15.7	0.8	1.3
1910	34268	82	26.0	15.4	12.7	1.1	1.1
1915	42800	93	18.7	18.6	13.2	0.9	0.8
1920	43400	75	23.6	22.0	10.8	1.2	0.9
1925	46150	71.7	18.1	16.7	11.7	1.6	0.71
1930	56150	57.6	16.7	15.4	12.39	1.87	0.85
1935	65600	44.0	16.0	16.8	11.7	1.84	0.79
1940	72820	51.8	14.0	20.1	13.1	2.02	0.51
1941	69960	53.5	15.0	19.0	13.5	2.0	0.51
1942	69940	47.0	17.6	18.7	13.5	1.8	0.56
1943	68200	37.0	17.0	15.8	14.1	2.1	0.44
1944	67810	36.9	19.9	14.8	13.06	1.97	0.54
1945	69880	53.6	18.1	21.1	12.9	2.23	0.43
1946	76330	36.1	19.6	18.37	12.26	1.52	0.59
England & Wales 1946	41,728,000	43.0	19.1	18.8	11.5	1.86	0.47

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1946
(Supplied by the Registrar General)

<i>Causes of Death</i>					<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total ALL ages</i>
1.	Typhoid & Paratyphoid Fevers	...	...	...	—	—	—
2.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	...	...	...	—	—	—
3.	Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	—	—	—
4.	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	1	—	1
5.	Diphtheria	...	...	...	—	2	2
6.	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	...	...	...	25	20	45
7.	Other forms of Tuberculosis	...	...	...	7	1	8
8.	Syphilitic Disease	...	...	...	4	1	5
9.	Influenza	...	...	...	1	1	2
10.	Measles	...	...	...	—	—	—
11.	Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	...	...	...	—	—	—
12.	Acute Infectious Encephalitis	...	...	...	—	—	—
13.	(M) Cancer of Buccal Cavity & Oesophagus	...	...	...	5	—	5
	(F) Cancer of Uterus	...	...	...	—	9	9
14.	Cancer of the Stomach and Duodenum	...	...	...	11	10	21
15.	Cancer of Breast	...	...	...	—	16	16
16.	Cancer of all other sites	...	...	...	39	26	65
17.	Diabetes	...	...	...	1	4	5
18.	Intra-Cranial Vascular Disease	...	...	...	59	76	135
19.	Heart Disease	...	...	...	141	161	302
20.	Other Diseases of the Circulatory System	...	...	...	21	18	39
21.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	26	7	33
22.	Pneumonia	...	...	...	11	12	23
23.	Other Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	8	7	15
24.	Ulcer of the Stomach or Duodenum	...	...	...	3	2	5
25.	Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	...	...	...	—	—	—
26.	Appendicitis	...	...	...	2	1	3
27.	Other Digestive Diseases	...	...	...	6	11	17
28.	Nephritis	...	...	...	8	12	20
29.	Puerperal and Post-Abortive Sepsis	...	...	...	—	1	1
30.	Other Maternal Causes	...	...	...	—	1	1
31.	Premature Births	...	...	...	10	7	17
32.	Congenital Malformations (birth injury, infantile diseases)	...	...	...	15	11	26
33.	Suicide	...	...	...	10	2	12
34.	Road Traffic Accidents	...	...	...	7	1	8
35.	Other Violent Causes	...	...	...	14	12	26
36.	All other Causes	...	...	...	24	45	69
TOTAL ...					459	477	936

GENERAL PROVISION
OF HEALTH SERVICES
FOR THE AREA

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

Public Health Laboratories

Facilities for the examination of public health specimens are available at the County Laboratory, Dorchester, under the direction of Dr. T. V. Cooper, County Pathologist, and at the branch of the County Laboratory at the Municipal Buildings, Poole, under the direction of Sir Robert Archibald, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.D. I wish to thank the County Pathologists for their advice and assistance which were always gladly given.

During the year 1946, a total of 6,033 tests were carried out at the branch laboratory, Poole, of which the following table is a summary :—

	<i>Bacteriological</i>	<i>Biochemical</i>	<i>Pathological</i>	<i>Biological</i>	<i>V.D.</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
Medical Practitioners ...	1328	81	412	—	28	1849
Institutions and Treatment Centres ...	2694	227	487	35	24	3467
Local Authorities (Milk and Water) ...	347	—	—	—	—	347
Official Milk Samplers (Milk and Dairies Acts Committee) ...	115	156	—	—	—	271
H.M. Forces ...	57	—	—	—	42	99
TOTAL ...	4541	464	899	35	94	6033

Ambulance Services

Prior to the Second World War, the Borough Ambulances were operated and maintained by the Central Fire Brigade. During the war the ambulances were taken over and operated as part of the Civil Defence Services. In July, 1945, following the cessation of Civil Defence a separate Borough Ambulance Service was organised. This service operates from Burlea Towers Ambulance Depot, 55 Parkstone Road, Poole (Telephone Poole 294), and is available day and night.

The staff at the 31st December, 1946, was one Ambulance Supervisor and 9 ambulance drivers, all experienced first-aid men. The ambulance vehicles available were three ambulances and one car for sitting cases and an ambulance trailer used as a mortuary van.

Of the three ambulances in use during 1946 two were used for general ambulance services and the third was used mainly for infectious disease cases, the latter having been taken over from the I.D. Hospital as from 1st May, 1946, and based at Burlea Towers.

During the year the total number of cases transported was 3,003 and the total mileage covered was 16,221 miles.

	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Mileage covered</i>
Accident Cases (Road and Works)	174	739
Street Illness	46	196
Cases transported to and from Cornelia Hospital from Langran Ward and Extension at Alderney	1200	4169
Emergency Cases (Maternity, Surgical and Medical cases)	1335	8660
Number of times Ambulance called out and then not required	27	134
Conveyance of Dead Persons	94	469
Conveyance of Infectious Diseases Cases (From May to December 1946)	127	1854
Totals	<u>3003</u>	<u>16221</u>

In addition to the mileage of the ambulance vehicles, 4,371 miles were covered by the ambulance car and trailer. The car was used for the conveyance of sitting cases to and from hospital and to special clinics, and for the conveyance of emergency stores and equipment to hospitals and clinics.

During the year an old fever ambulance no longer suitable for the conveyance of patients, was used for the collection of bedding, etc., from cases of infectious disease. The mileage run on this work was 3,032 miles. The total mileage covered by the vehicles based at the Burlea Towers Depot was 23,625 miles.

Home Nursing

Home Nursing in the Borough of Poole is provided by the Poole District Nursing Association with its staff of one Nursing Superintendent, 6 whole-time and 2 part-time Nurses.

The Association has no Nurses' Home, but its Headquarters at 464 Ashley Road, Parkstone (Telephone Parkstone 1948) have been specially adapted to provide office accommodation, a Nursing Centre with a District Room, storage for equipment and supplies and a flat for the superintendent. A garage at the rear accommodates four cars.

The Association employs Queen's District Nurses and is affiliated to the Queen's Institute of District Nursing. It has adopted the salary recommendations of the Nurses' Salaries Committee, and is a participating member of the Federated Superannuation Scheme.

The Association undertakes all kinds of general nursing and the demand for the services of its Nurses increases year by year. Formerly District Nursing Associations were mainly concerned with nursing of the sick poor, but with the changing conditions of modern times and the shortage of private Nurses, the District Nursing Service has been extended to nearly all sections of the community. While the bulk of the nursing is in respect of members of the Contributory Scheme and their dependants, the original object of District Nursing Associations is never lost sight of—that of providing skilled nursing in their own homes for the sick poor and those unable to have the services of a private nurse. Increasing use of the Service is made by doctors and the local hospitals.

The following districts are covered by the activities of the Association :—

Poole Town, Hamworthy, Longfleet, Oakdale, Broadstone, Upper Parkstone, Central Parkstone, Lilliput, Sandbanks, Branksome and Canford Cliffs.

The work undertaken in 1946 compared with that for 1938 is shown below :—

	1938	1946
Visits given to members of the Contributory Scheme and dependants ...	13,938	20,822
Visits given to patients paying fees ...	1,127	3,989
Visits given to Public Assistance cases and other free nursings ...	3,015	2,078
Total visits paid during year ...	18,080	26,889
Number of cases attended ...	677	1,034

Clinic and Treatment Centres

(a) School Clinics

67 Market Street, Poole.	Daily 9-10.30 during school sessions
Council Buildings, Branksome	
Hamworthy School, Blandford Road, Hamworthy	Tuesdays, and Fridays 9-10.30 during school sessions

(b) Ante-Natal Clinics

67 Market Street, Poole	Wednesday, 10.30 a.m.	} By Appointment
Council Buildings, Branksome	Friday, 10 a.m.	
Cornelia Hospital	Weekly—Thursday afternoon	

(c) Post-Natal Clinics

67 Market Street, Poole	Tuesdays fortnightly 11 a.m.
Council Buildings, Branksome	Tuesdays fortnightly 11 a.m.

(d) Infant Welfare Centres

67 Market Street, Poole	Monday 2 p.m.,
Council Buildings, Branksome	Tuesday and Friday 2 p.m.
*Church Hall, Creekmoor	2nd Tuesday (monthly) 2 p.m.
*16 Langside Avenue, Wallisdown	2nd and 4th Thursdays (monthly) 2 p.m.
*Methodist School Room, Broadstone	2nd Thursday (monthly) 2 p.m.
*Newtown Evangelical Hall, Ringwood Road	1st and 3rd Thursdays (monthly) 2 p.m.
*Village Hall, Canford Cliffs	4th Tuesday (monthly) 2 p.m.
*St. George's Hall, Oakdale	1st and 3rd Tuesdays (monthly) 2 p.m.
*Hamworthy School	2nd and 4th Wednesdays (monthly) 2 p.m.
*Longfleet Congregational Church Hall	1st and 3rd Wednesdays (monthly) 2 p.m.
*Church of Good Shepherd, Rossmore	2nd and 4th Thursdays (monthly) 10.30 a.m.
*14 Commercial Road, Parkstone	Mondays (fortnightly) 2.30 p.m.

(e) Diphtheria Immunisation

67 Market Street, Poole	Monday, fortnightly 10.30 a.m.
Council Buildings, Branksome	Wednesday, fortnightly 2.30 p.m.
<i>and at the Child Welfare</i>	<i>Clinics marked * above</i>

(f) Orthopaedic Clinic

67 Market Street, Poole	Four sessions weekly
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(g) Ophthalmic Clinic

Municipal Buildings, Poole	Two sessions weekly
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(h) Orthoptic Clinic

Municipal Buildings, Poole	Thursday, 9.30 a.m.
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(i) Speech Therapy Clinic

Municipal Buildings	Friday, 10 a.m.
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(j) Venereal Diseases Clinic

Cornelia Hospital	Women—Tuesdays, 5 p.m.
	Men—Fridays, 5 p.m.

Hospitals**General Hospital (Voluntary)**

Cornelia and East Dorset Hospital,	Medical, Surgical and Children's	
Longfleet Road, Poole	Beds ...	152
	Maternity Beds ...	21

Infectious Diseases Hospital

Alderney Hospital, Ringwood Road, Parkstone	Infectious Disease Beds ...	80
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Public Assistance Institution

Longfleet Gardens, Poole	Infirmery Beds ...	105
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Tuberculosis Sanatorium

Dorset County Home, Castle Hill, Parkstone	Tuberculosis Beds (Female cases) ...	31
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MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES

Organisation

The Medical Officer of Health is also the Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare. He is assisted by the Deputy Medical Officer, the Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare, the Supervisor of Midwives, seven Health Visitor-School Nurses and nine District Midwives.

Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics

Up to May, 1946, by arrangement with the Cornelia Hospital, Municipal Midwives have been able to refer to the Hospital Ante-natal Clinic primiparae and multiparae 4-plus on booking, and again four weeks before confinement, and any other case requiring special consideration.

As the accommodation at the Hospital Clinic was limited, and as this arrangement added to the existing overcrowding, to relieve this and to provide facilities for fuller ante-natal care than this scheme permitted, two Municipal Ante-natal Clinics were opened in June, 1946, one at the Poole Town Child Welfare Clinic and the other at Branksome Child Welfare Clinic. The Midwives may refer all cases to these clinics on booking, and the patients attend regularly as often as occasion arises throughout their pregnancy.

The Medical Officer attends each clinic session and sees all cases. So far as is possible, the Midwives are present when their patients are examined. Arrangements have been made with the County Pathologist for routine Wasserman tests, blood grouping, and Rhesus investigation, by arrangement with the National Blood Transfusion Service at Bristol, in all cases.

Cases are referred to the Cornelia Antenatal Clinic where necessary, for the Specialist's opinion, or for admission to a maternity bed. By arrangement with the hospital, cases requiring X-ray are referred to the Radiological Department of the hospital.

At first postnatal cases were seen at the ante-natal clinics, but as routine postnatal examinations were offered to every case under a Municipal Midwife's care it became necessary, in December, 1946, to open two post-natal clinics, held fortnightly, one at Poole and one at Branksome.

The number of cases seen at the Municipal Ante- and Post-natal Clinics between June and December, 1946, was :—

			<i>Antenatal</i>	<i>Postnatal</i>
Poole	...	...	116	16
Branksome	...	...	122	10

Cornelia Hospital Ante- and Post-natal Clinic

	Referred by		
	M.O.H.	General Practitioners	Practising Midwives
Ante-natal Outpatients No. of individual outpatients resident in the Borough who attended the Ante-natal Clinic	31	635	32
Total attendances of above ...	95	2316	59
Inpatients No. of expectant mothers resident in the Borough admitted to the Maternity Ward as a result of the above	13	326	1
Post-natal Outpatients No. of individual outpatients resident in the Borough who attended the Post-natal Clinic	9	213	—
Total attendances of above	9	230	—

Midwives' Acts, 1902 - 1936

The following table is inserted for observation of progress in reduction of maternal mortality, stillbirths, neonatal deaths and infant deaths under 1 year.

Year	Total Births	DOMICILIARY BIRTHS			Institutional Births	Hospital births under scheme	Hospital Emergency Admissions under scheme	Medical Aid Summonses	Maternal Deaths	Neo-natal Deaths	Stillbirths
		Midwives	Maternity Nurses	Otherwise							
1939	1045	498	300	—	247	123	24	73	3	27	24
1940	1046	472	276	—	298	76	23	68	4	20	45
1941	1082	418	248	—	416	75	18	48	3	26	36
1942	1265	532	266	—	467	37	13	42	2	32	45
1943	1178	394	233	—	551	35	12	45	4	28	31
1944	1327	486	344	—	497	72	18	34	—	28	37
1945	1298	425	307	—	566	68	11	28	2	40	33
1946	1541	491	346	—	704	51	8	46	4	36	45

During the year 1946 the midwives summoned medical aid in 46 cases. An analysis of the conditions necessitating the attendance of a doctor is given below.

1. For the mother				2. For the infant			
Perineal tear	...	...	12	Feebleness	...	...	2
Retained placenta	...	...	1	Ophthalmia	...	...	2
Antepartum Haemorrhage	...	...	1	Intracranial haemorrhage	...	...	1
Postpartum Haemorrhage	...	...	3	Death of infant	...	...	1
Delayed 2nd stage	...	...	6	Jaundice	...	...	2
Occipito-posterior presentation	...	...	2				8
Face presentation	...	...	1				
Breech presentation	...	...	1				
Malpresentation	...	...	1				
Obstructed labour	...	...	2				
Foetal distress	...	...	1				
Puerperal pyrexia	...	...	3				
Genital sepsis	...	...	1				
Phlebitis	...	...	1				
Pyelitis	...	...	1				
Miscarriage	...	...	1				
			38				

Total number of summonses 46

At the end of 1946 there were practising in the Borough 10 Municipal, 9 Private and 14 Institutional midwives—a total of 33.

Maternal Mortality

There were four maternal deaths during 1946. One occurred at home, and was due to pulmonary embolism following delivery. The other three occurred in Hospital, two being due to acute yellow atrophy of the liver, and the third to antepartum haemorrhage arising from placenta praevia.

Infantile Mortality

In 1946 there were 1,496 live births in the Borough and 54 deaths of infants under a year, giving an infantile mortality rate of 36.1. This compares very favourably with a rate of 53.6 in 1945, and is the lowest ever recorded in the Borough.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

One case of ophthalmia neonatorum occurred during 1946. The baby was nursed at home. There was no residual impairment of vision.

Analgesia in Domiciliary Midwifery

A "Minnitt" gas and air apparatus is available for use by the Municipal Midwives in suitable cases.

At the beginning of 1946, 2 midwives held the requisite certificate for the administration of gas and air analgesia, and 1 underwent the training required and obtained her certificate during the year.

Premature Babies

During the year 56 premature infants were born in the Borough, 26 in hospital, 30 at home. 55 of these were alive at the end of one month. The remaining case was removed from the area to an unknown address, and was therefore lost sight of.

A draught-proof cot with flannel sheets and electric blanket is provided for cases on the district. There is co-operation between the midwives and the health visitors in caring for premature babies, the health visitor being notified of the case and paying a call before the midwife finishes her visits.

Hospital Accommodation for Maternity Cases

The Cornelia and East Dorset Hospital has 21 maternity beds. Under the Borough Maternity Scheme cases who for medical reasons are unsuitable for domiciliary confinement are admitted to these beds. Due to the present housing conditions lack of suitable accommodation at home made it necessary for a number of cases to be admitted to hospital for confinement on social grounds. During 1946, 588 patients were admitted to the maternity beds, of whom 51 came under the Borough scheme—23 for medical reasons and 28 because of their social circumstances. In addition, 4 patients requiring hospitalisation during pregnancy were admitted to antenatal beds.

Admissions to Hospital under Borough Maternity Scheme, 1946

No. of Admissions	Reason for Admission	No. of Deliveries		Total
		Live Births	Stillbirths	
3	A.P.H. and retained placenta ...	3	—	3
2	Emergency admission	2	—	2
1	For sterilization	1	—	1
2	Latent tuberculosis	2	—	2
6	Bad obstetrical history	6	—	6
2	Toxaemia of pregnancy	2	—	2
1	Prolapse of vaginal walls	1	—	1
2	Fibroids complicating pregnancy	1	1	2
1	Breech presentation	1	—	1
2	Severe eclampsia	2	—	2
1	Severe myocardial disease	1	—	1
28	Social circumstances	27	1	28
51		49	2	51

Births, 1946

	Notified by			Not notified	Total Live Births	Stillbirths—notified by		
	Doctor	Midwife	Parent			Doctor	Midwife	Parent
Legitimate—								
Male	—	677	—	—	677	—	17	—
Female	3	720	3	—	726	—	26	—
Illegitimate—								
Male	—	45	—	—	45	—	1	—
Female	—	49	—	—	49	—	1	—
Total—								
Male	—	722	—	—	722	—	18	—
Female	3	769	3	—	775	—	27	—
TOTAL	3	1491	3	—	1497	—	45	—

Infant Mortality, 1946

Cause of Death	Total	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 3 mths.	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total 4 weeks to 1 year	Total	
												Male	Female
Whooping Cough ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—
Abdominal tuberculosis ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—
Meningitis ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ...	4	—	—	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	3	1
Congenital malformation ...	7	1	2	1	—	4	1	1	—	—	2	5	2
Premature birth ...	16	14	1	—	—	15	1	—	—	—	3	11	5
Injury at birth ...	8	8	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	1	4	4
Atelectasis ...	2	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Other causes ...	11	3	—	—	1	4	5	1	—	1	7	6	5
TOTAL ...	51	28	4	3	1	36	11	2	1	1	15	32	19

Home Visiting

To each health visitor is allotted a district. All newly-born children are visited in their own homes within a few days of the mother's return from hospital or nursing home, or, in the case of confinement at home, of the mother ceasing to be under the care of the midwife. Advice is given on feeding and infant hygiene and the mother is referred to the appropriate child welfare clinic. Further home visits are paid as necessary until the child is five years of age. Visits are also paid and advice given where necessary to expectant mothers.

Visits during 1946

	<i>First visits</i>	<i>Total visits</i>
To expectant mothers... ..	56	85
To children under 1 year	1694	4641
To children between 1 and 5 years		5933
	Total ...	10,659

Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics

The Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare attends at all clinics, which are staffed by the health visitors in whose area the clinic functions ; two health visitors for the larger clinics, and one for the subsidiary clinics.

The work of the clinics is mainly advisory and educational. Children requiring treatment other than for minor complaints are referred by the Medical Officer to a special clinic, a general practitioner or a hospital.

A system of routine medical examinations has been instituted. Mothers are encouraged to attend regularly with their children for weighing and supervision by the health visitors. Every child has a routine medical examination by the Medical Officer at the first visit, and follow-up examinations are carried out at approximately yearly intervals and more often if necessary.

A representative from the Food Office attends each clinic session for the distribution of national dried milk, orange juice and cod liver oil. The only exceptions are Hamworthy and Lower Parkstone, where owing to lack of accommodation other arrangements for distribution have been made.

During 1946 it was found necessary to open a new clinic at Rossmore to serve the needs of this rapidly developing area.

<i>Attendances at Clinics</i>	<i>First visits</i>	<i>Total visits</i>
Children under 1 year	882	8034
Children between 1 and 5 years ...	292	4518
	Total	<hr/> 12,552 <hr/>

Expectant mothers advised or assisted : 124.

Diphtheria Immunisation

An effort is being made to ensure that all children are immunised against diphtheria before reaching the age of one year. Propaganda is carried out by the health visitors both in their home visiting and at the child welfare clinics. Immunisation is carried out at all child welfare clinics except Poole and Branksome, where special clinics for the purpose are held at fortnightly intervals.

During the year 895 pre-school children were given the standard course of immunising injections.

The Borough of Poole Maternity and Child Welfare Voluntary Association

Towards the end of 1945 the Borough of Poole Maternity and Child Welfare Voluntary Association intimated that owing to staff and financial difficulties the Association had decided to terminate its activities at the year's end. This decision, while much to be regretted, was inevitable under the existing circumstances.

This famous Association started about the year 1908 and was then known as "The Mothers' Association." Poole can claim with pride and justification that it was one of the pioneers in Child Welfare work.

The founders, realising the dreadful waste of child life and the appalling number of deaths of babies under one year, visualised the possibility of the prevention of preventable deaths by educating the mothers in the care of the child, suitable feeding, clothing and general management, and by a better knowledge of personal, domestic and communal hygiene. The first recognition of the usefulness of the P.M.A. by the town, was mentioned by Dr. Carrington, M.O.H., in his Annual Report of 1910, in which he said that the Association had steadily increased in numbers, and now had three flourishing branches, the Central Branch having nearly 80 members, the Parkstone Branch having 42, and the Upper Parkstone, 51 members. He reported that the Superintendent of the Poole Mothers' Association had been appointed Health Visitor to the Borough (without salary)! He could not speak in too high terms of the amount of good that was

being done amongst the mothers by the Superintendent and the ladies who so generously give their time and money to the work. About the year 1914 the Board of Education realising that the "Poole School for Mothers" (the title then adopted) were doing useful work provided a grant. In 1921 a financial grant was given to the Association by the Poole Borough Council for its work in Maternity and Child Welfare.

The Centres operated by the Association were :—

Central Branch	...	...	Opened in year	1908
Branksome Branch	...	...	" "	1909
Upper Parkstone	...	...	" "	1910
Newtown	...	...	" "	1916
Longfleet	...	...	" "	1919
Hamworthy	...	...	" "	1938

At the end of 1945 the Child Welfare Centres operated by the Poole Maternity and Child Welfare Voluntary Association were taken over and absorbed into the Poole Child Welfare Services.

The Borough is under a great debt of gratitude to this Association for its pioneering contribution to the welfare of the mothers and children of Poole. This opportunity is taken of paying tribute to the devoted and unselfish service of Miss G. I. Eaton, A.R.S.I., who was Superintendent of the Association for many years, and to the Officers and Committee of the Association, and to Managers of the Centres.

Child Life Protection

The Health Visitors are also Child Life Protection Visitors in their allotted districts. During the year 49 children were boarded out with 43 foster mothers. 244 visits were paid to these homes in the year.

Care of Illegitimate Children

The recommendations contained in the Ministry of Health Circular 2866 have in general been carried out, the Borough Welfare Officer undertaking the duties in co-operation with the health visitors, the former dealing with the social aspects, while the latter advise on medical problems.

St. Monica's Home, run under the auspices of the Salisbury Diocesan Association for Moral Welfare, provides accommodation for 10 unmarried mothers. During 1946, 29 girls were admitted and there were 19 confinements. The average duration of their stay was three months.

Home Helps

The Homes Helps Service is operated by the Welfare Officer, arrangements being made for the provision of domestic help in cases of illness or confinement of the housewife. Eight part-time home helps have been employed during the year, and 16 women have had the benefit of this service.

Red Cross Children's War Memorial Hospital, Swanage

During 1946, two children under school age, and one school child have had the benefit of this convalescent hospital.

Sharrow House Day Nursery

This nursery provides accommodation for 50 day children and 6 residents, between the ages of 2 and 5 years. Admission is limited in the case of the day children to those whose mothers are working. Children are admitted as residents in the event of confinement or illness of the mother.

During 1946 an attempt was made to carry out routine medical inspections of all children attending the day nursery regularly for any length of time. 24 children were examined, and 23 were immunised against diphtheria.

Refresher Courses for Health Visitors and Midwives

During 1946 two health visitors and two midwives attended Refresher Courses.

Orthopaedic Scheme

The Borough Orthopaedic Scheme is available for both school children and those under five. All orthopaedic defects in children under five ascertained by the health visitors are referred to the Medical Officer at a Child Welfare Clinic. Minor defects are treated and followed up at these clinics, while major defects are referred to the special orthopaedic clinic. Children referred to the orthopaedic clinic are seen by a Consulting Surgeon from the Lord Mayor Treloar Hospital at a clinic held every month, except August, at the Child Welfare Clinic, Market Street, Poole.

Children recommended remedial exercises, massage or physiotherapy are treated by a physiotherapist, and appliances when recommended are provided. Cases are reviewed at the Surgeon's discretion or discharged, or supervised at the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics. Those requiring hospitalisation are admitted to the Lord Mayor Treloar Hospital at Alton.

The following tables summarise the work done and the variety and type of cases treated.

<i>Surgeon's Clinics</i>			
Cases seen for the 1st time	...		27
Cases reviewed	...	...	55

<i>Massage, Remedial Exercises and Electrical Treatment</i>			
No. of cases	...	...	16
No. of attendances	...	...	181

<i>Patients in Hospital</i>			
<i>Remaining at end of 1945</i>	<i>Admitted 1946</i>	<i>Discharged 1946</i>	<i>Remaining at end of 1946</i>
3	3	2	4

Classification of Defects									
			Under treatment December, 1945	New cases in 1946	TOTAL	Discharged or ceased to attend	Left Poole Borough	Transferred to School Ortho. Scheme	Remained at end of 1946
A.	Congenital	... ..	11	3	14	1	0	2	11
B.	Inflammatory	... ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.	Traumatic	... ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D.	Paralytic	... ..	8	0	8	0	0	4	4
E.	Acquired	... ..	10	22	32	15	0	1	16
F.	Diseases of Bone	... ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G.	Other Diseases	... ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
H.	Non-Orthopaedic defect		0	2	2	2	0	0	0
TOTAL			29	27	56	18	0	7	31

Dental Treatment of Expectant Mothers

All expectant mothers attending the Municipal Antenatal Clinics were offered dental examination, advice and treatment by the Authority's Dental Officers, who devoted a small proportion of their time to this service.

92 expectant mothers attended for examination and advice. Of these 75 accepted the treatment offered. 53 sessions were held and there were 419 attendances. There were 277 extractions, 63 fillings, involving 118 local and general anaesthetics. Other operations totalled 20, and 45 dentures were supplied.

Children attending child welfare clinics who required dental treatment were referred to the Dental Officers. 31 children under school age were seen and there were 34 extractions.

Nursing Homes

During 1946, 24 visits of inspection were made to Nursing Homes within the Borough. Two Nursing Homes were closed during the year and 1 opened, leaving a total of 12 Nursing Homes, containing 104 beds (10 maternity and 94 surgical and medical) open at the end of 1946. In addition 1 Home was opened in March, 1946, and closed in July, 1946.

Number on register at end of 1945	...	...	13
Added during 1946	...	...	1
Closed during 1946	...	...	2
Number on register at end of 1946	...	...	12
Number of visits of inspection during 1946	...	...	24

National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children

The National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children has a full-time Inspector for the Poole and East Dorset area. The Health Department has always found the Society's Inspector ready to co-operate in dealing with cases of medical neglect and great assistance has been rendered in following up and dealing with difficult and careless parents. During the year 1946, 132 cases were dealt with by the Society. These included 78 cases of neglect, 14 of ill treatment and 34 cases in which the advice of the Inspector was sought by the parents or guardians of children. There were three prosecutions, all of which were successful. Three cases were brought before the Juvenile Court as children requiring care and protection. These children were taken from their parents and handed over to the care of the Local Authority.

In the 132 cases, the welfare of 278 children was concerned and 186 parents were warned or advised. 984 visits of supervision and 1,002 miscellaneous visits were made. These cases were referred by the following agencies. General Public, 69 ; Police, 8 ; Health and Education Departments, 30 ; other Borough Officials, 22 ; found by the Inspector, 3.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES
OF THE AREA

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLY

(a) Public Water Supplies

Corporation Supply

The main water supply for the district is provided by the Poole Corporation Waterworks. The supply is obtained from a well 170 ft. deep in the Upper Chalk at Corfe Mullen near Poole. The water is hard, but is softened by a modern "cold lime" process, then rapid filtered and finally chloraminated to give residuals of chlorine throughout the area of supply. The quantity of water during the year has been ample for all purposes and the water supplied has maintained a high and consistent standard of purity. During the year 129 bacteriological examinations of the treated water from consumers' taps were made by the County Bacteriologist and on all occasions the water was reported as "Class I" (Ministry of Health Report 71 (1939) classification). In addition to these independent bacteriological examinations, a daily check of residual chlorine was made at all points of the area of supply.

Four complete chemical analyses were made during the year on the water supplied and these substantiated the results of the bacteriological examinations. A copy of one of these analyses is given on page 44.

Saline constituents of both raw and blended water were estimated on eight occasions. A typical average was :—

		<i>Raw</i>	<i>Blended</i>
Calcium Carbonate ...	...	19.35	9.65
Calcium Sulphate ...	...	1.75	1.95
Magnesium Sulphate ...	...	0.1	0.6
Magnesium Chloride ...	...	1.0	0.8
Total Solids ...	...	28.54	19.9

The water has no tendency to plumbo-solvent action. The amount of water supplied during the year was 857.7 million gallons. In this period 2,796 yards of new mains (3 in. to 10 in.) were laid.

Bournemouth Gas & Water Company Supply

About 2,000 houses in the eastern and northern parts of the Borough are within the supply area of the Bournemouth Gas & Water Company, the principal water supply company in the adjoining County Borough of Bournemouth.

Within the Borough of Poole during the year 54 samples of this supply were taken by the Sanitary Inspectors for bacteriological examination at the County Laboratory and all were found to be of the standard of Class I.

A copy of a recent chemical analysis of this water is given on page 45. The supply has been ample throughout the year.

(b) Private Water Supplies

In the northern area of the Borough, a population of about 600 in Canford Magna is supplied by a private supply belonging to Canford School. The supply is taken from a steel-lined artesian borehole in the underlying chalk at Canford. The raw water, though hard, is of a very high standard of purity, but as a precaution, automatic chlorination is carried out before distribution. During 1946, 24 samples of the raw water were taken for bacteriological examination and all were "Class I." In addition, regular tests were made for residual chlorine in the distributing system. During the year 4 chemical analyses were made of the raw water and these confirmed the results of the bacteriological examinations. A copy of one of these analyses is given on page 46. During the summer some difficulty arose with this supply from an infiltration of sand into the borehole. No contamination occurred but as a precaution the top part of the borehole was re-lined. This cured the trouble and an ample supply has been maintained since.

In the rural part of the Canford area, outside the area of the pipes supplies, there are 52 houses on small private supplies, i.e., springs and wells. These are all free from serious contamination. During 1946, 18 samples were taken from these supplies for bacteriological examination, and all were satisfactory (Class I).

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

of a sample of water from the Poole Corporation Waterworks on 19th June, 1946.

Chemical Results in Parts per 100,000.

Free Ammonia ...	...	0.0040	Albuminoid Ammonia ...	...	0.0035
Nitrogen as Nitrites ...	...	trace	Nitrogen as Nitrates ...	...	0.15
Oxygen Abs at 27° C. in			Total Solids dried at		
4 hours ...	...	0.0923	180° C. ...	...	17.6
Temporary Hardness ...	...	8.5	Permanent Hardness ...	...	1.5
Total Hardness ...	...	10.0	Alkalinity as Calcium		
Chlorine as Chlorides	...	2.4	Carbonate ...	...	9.0
Free Carbonic Acid ...	...	nil	Free Chlorine ...	...	0.015
Metals ...	...	nil	pH Reaction ...	...	7.7
Appearance ...	...	clear &	Other Metals ...	...	nil
		bright	Odour ...	...	none

Bacteriological Results.

No. of Bacteria per 1 ml. growing on Agar in 2 days at 37° C.	...	1
No. of Bacteria per 1 ml. growing on Agar in 3 days at 22° C.	...	2
Bacillus Coli, Presumptive Test.		
Probable No. of Coliform Bacilli present per 100 ml.	...	0
Typical Bacterium Coli.	absent	

Remarks.

This is a clear bright water, moderately soft in character, neutral in reaction, and free from any deposit on standing.

The foregoing results are highly satisfactory and show a high degree of organic purity, and in my opinion the water, chemically and bacteriologically, may be safely used for drinking and domestic purposes.

(Signed) R. PENDRILL CHARLES.

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

of a sample of water from the Bournemouth Gas & Water Company, 19th December, 1946.

Chemical Results in parts per 100,000.

Appearance	Clear and bright.		
Colour	... ..	Normal	Odour Nil
Reaction pH	Neutral	... 7.3	Free Carbonic Acid ... 1.2
Electric Conductivity at 20° C.	... ..	450	Total Solids, dried at 180° C. ... 30.0
Chlorine in Chlorides	1.5		Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate ... 17.0
Hardness : Total	... 24.0		Temporary ... 17.0
			Permanent ... 7.0
Nitrogen in Nitrates	... 0.28		Nitrogen in Nitrites Approx. 0.001
Free Ammonia	... ..	0.0056	Ammoniacal Nitrogen —
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.0020		Albuminoid Nitrogen —
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 27° C.	... ..	0.075	
Metals : Iron	... 0.009		Other metals absent
“ Free chlorine reaction ”			Absent

Bacteriological Results.

No. of " Bacteria " growing on Agar per cc. or ml. in				1 day at 37° C. 2 days at 37° C. 3 days at 20° C.		
				7	8	10
Presumptive Coliform						
Reaction :	...	...	...	Absent 100 c.c.		
Bact. Coli	...	...	...	Absent 100 c.c.		
Cl. welchii Reaction	...	...	...	Absent 100 c.c.		

Remarks.

This sample is clear and bright in appearance, neutral in reaction, and free from metals apart from a negligible trace of iron. The water is hard in character but not unduly so and it contains no excess of salinity or mineral constituents in solution. It is of very satisfactory organic quality and of a high standard of bacterial purity.

These results are consistent with a pure and wholesome water suitable for drinking and domestic purposes.

(Signed) GORDON MILES,

For the Counties Public Health Laboratories.

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

of a sample of Water from " Borehole, Canford School,"
28th August, 1946.

Chemical Results in parts per 100,000.

Free Ammonia ...	...0.0170	Albuminoid Ammonia ...	0.0020
Nitrogen as Nitrites ...	nil	Nitrogen as Nitrates ...	0.15
Oxygen abs. at 27° C. in		Total Solids dried at	
4 hours ...	... 0.0619	180° C. ...	... 38.6
Temporary Hardness ...	19.5	Permanent Hardness ...	4.5
Total Hardness ...	24.0	Alkalinity as Calcium	
		Carbonate ...	... 23.5
Chlorine as Chlorides	3.4	Free Chlorine ...	... nil
Free Carbonic Acid ...	3.0	pH Reaction ...	... 7.5
Metals ...	... nil	Other Metals ...	... nil
Appearance	clear and bright	Odour ...	... none

Remarks.

This is a clear bright water, neutral in reaction, and free from any deposit on standing.

It is hard in character, but is much softened on boiling.

The foregoing results are satisfactory, and in my opinion, chemically, the water in its present state, may be safely used for drinking and domestic purposes.

(Signed) R. PENDRILL CHARLES.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

During 1946, extensions of sewers were confined to the sewerage of new estates developed by the Council under their housing programme, within the limits of the existing sewerage areas.

No progress has been made with the proposed sewerage schemes for the development areas of Bearwood, Canford Magna, Merley and Waterloo in the semi-rural district taken over from the Poole Rural District in 1933, or for the sewerage of the western part of Hamworthy. Drainage conditions in these areas were a constant source of anxiety even in the years before the war and the lack of progress in the sewerage schemes is a matter of the gravest concern and was the subject of a special report to the Health Committee in the early part of the year.

Preliminary work has been begun in connection with the sewerage of the Foxholes area and it is hoped to complete this scheme during 1947.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

There are 696 cesspools and 238 pail-closets in the Borough, distributed as follows :—

	<i>Cesspools</i>	<i>Pail-closets</i>
Canford (development areas) ...	271	65
Waterloo	80	27
Hamworthy	107	55
Creekmoor	28	28
Foxholes	59	7
Newtown and Parkstone ...	44	—
Broadstone	11	—
Isolated houses (Canford area) ...	96	56
	<hr/> 696 <hr/>	<hr/> 238 <hr/>

These figures are the same as for 1945. During the year 3 cesspool drainage systems were connected to the sewer. The Council provides a full cesspool-emptying service for the unsewered areas of the Borough.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

These services are carried out by the Borough Engineer's Department under the direction of the Health Committee. I am indebted to the Borough Engineer for the following summarised figures applicable to the year ending 31st March, 1947 :—

House Refuse Collection and Disposal (Combined)

Net cost	...	...	...	...	£27,973
Net cost per 1,000 of population	...	...	...	...	£358
Net cost per 1,000 houses	...	...	...	...	£1,301

Street and Gully Cleaning (Combined)

Approximate mileage of roads cleansed	...	...	...	120
Net cost per mile	...	...	...	£97.94
Net cost per 1,000 population	...	...	...	£149.7

RIVERS AND STREAMS

The Canford area contains a number of watercourses and streams which flow through unsewered development areas and then through dairy farm areas to the River Stour.

Whilst all known sources of direct pollution of streams have been cut out since the district was taken over in 1933, the existence of over 300 cesspool or septic tank drainage systems in this area, many of which are in very close proximity to watercourses and streams, forms a source of potential danger which will not be removed until the area is sewered.

In this area, effluents from sewage disposal plants in the Borough of Poole are permitted to discharge direct to streams only where the filtered effluents are effectively sterilised by automatic chlorination. During the year 19 samples of such effluents were taken for bacteriological examinations and all were satisfactory. 17 samples of river and stream waters receiving such effluents were also taken for bacteriological examination during the year as a check on sewage effluent pollution.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

The total number of visits and inspections made by the Sanitary Inspectors during the year was 15,324.

1,358 complaints were received and investigated.

A summary of the work of the Sanitary Inspectors during the year is given in the Tabular Statement on pages 49-51.

SHOPS AND OFFICES

During the year 105 inspections of shops (other than food shops) were made under Section 10 of the Shops Act, 1934, and action was taken in respect of 22 shops to secure compliance with the provisions relating to temperature, ventilation, washing facilities or sanitary conveniences. 43 visits were paid to offices and in 17 instances action was taken in regard to the absence, insufficiency or defective condition of sanitary conveniences.

Owing to the shortage of staff and the number of hours spent on meat inspection duties in the Ministry of Food Slaughterhouse, it has not been possible for the Sanitary Inspectors to carry out a systematic survey and inspection of shops (other than food shops) and offices, but where conditions requiring improvement have been met they have been dealt with.

CAMPING SITES

There are no licensed camping sites in the Borough and the only authorised sites in use during the year were the temporary camps of recognised youth organisations. These presented no difficulties. It was, however, necessary in a number of instances, to take action under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, to prevent the use of unsuitable sites and premises for temporary housing accommodation. These included two areas of the harbour shore being used for the permanent mooring of about 15 dismantled torpedo boats, etc., as dwellings. Only one dwelling was licensed for use as a moveable dwelling during the year.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

It has not yet been possible to re-introduce routine observations on factory chimneys, but in five instances action was taken to deal with smoke nuisances or grit emissions. In this sphere effective action is hampered and limited by the present difficulties with regard to fuel and replacement of boiler equipment.

SUMMARY OF SANITARY INSPECTORS' ANNUAL TABULAR STATEMENTS.

VISITS

Housing

Re Defects	...	...	...	...	...	3613
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	134
Dirty or Verminous Houses	...	...	...	...	...	147

Drainage						
Re Defects	...	...	...	...	...	953
Work in Progress	...	...	...	...	...	1169
Surface Water, Ditches, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	291
Cesspools, Sewage Disposal Systems, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	457
Water Supply	...	...	...	...	...	255
Refuse	...	...	...	...	...	98
Infectious Disease	...	...	...	...	...	622
Insect Pests, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	159
Diseases of Animals	...	...	...	...	...	88
Food						
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	90
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	508
Butchers' Shops	...	...	...	...	...	1001
Fish Shops, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	537
General Food Shops and Premises	...	...	...	...	...	1252
Restaurants, Kitchens, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	262
Stalls and Carts	...	...	...	...	...	11
Ice Cream Premises	...	...	...	...	...	316
Cowsheds	...	...	...	...	...	158
Dairies and Milk Shops	...	...	...	...	...	269
Shops (Section 10, Shops Act)	...	...	...	...	...	105
Factories	...	...	...	...	...	398
Work-Places, Offices, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	53
Other Premises						
Lodging Houses	...	...	...	...	...	19
Moveable Dwellings...	...	...	...	...	...	82
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	187
Swimming Pools	...	...	...	...	...	11
Places of Public Entertainment	...	...	...	...	...	47
Public Conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	554
Stables	...	...	...	...	...	56
Piggeries	...	...	...	...	...	116
General Visits	...	...	...	...	...	855
Interviews	...	...	...	...	...	451
Total No. of Inspections and Visits	...	...	...	...	...	15324

WORK DONE

Housing

No. of houses inspected for housing defects	...	...	...	1506
No. of houses recorded under Housing Regulations	...	...	...	24
No. of houses requiring repair	...	...	...	1399
No. of houses repaired	...	...	...	1059

Drainage

Choked drains cleared	...	...	...	294
Drains altered, repaired or reconstructed	...	...	...	231
Drains tested	...	...	...	291
Sanitary fittings repaired or provided	...	...	...	318
Certificate tests carried out	...	...	...	20
Cesspools repaired or reconstructed	...	...	...	11
Cesspool drainage connected to sewer	...	...	...	3

Disinfections, etc., carried out

Infectious diseases	...	...	...	228
Verminous premises	...	...	...	51
Insect pests, etc.	...	...	...	66

General

Refuse—Dust bins replaced or provided	...	...	...	12
Food Premises—No. where action necessary	...	...	...	90
Factories—No. where action necessary	...	...	...	59
Shops—No. where action necessary	...	...	...	22
Workplaces, Offices, etc.—No. where action necessary	...	...	...	17
Other Premises—No. where action necessary	...	...	...	117
Complaints investigated	...	...	...	1358

NOTICES

No. of informal Notices served	...	...	...	1250
No. of Informal Notices complied with	...	...	...	1010
No. of Statutory Notices served	...	...	...	90
No. of Statutory Notices complied with	...	...	...	69

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

The Corporation's open-air sea-water swimming bath at Seldown was the only swimming pool available to the public during the year. These baths are provided with an efficient modern continuous action filtration and chlorination plant. During the season samples of the water were taken regularly by the Sanitary Inspector for bacteriological examination at the County Laboratory: 10 samples were taken and all were satisfactory. In addition a daily check of residual chlorine in the water in the pool was maintained by the Corporation staff.

There are two privately owned swimming pools in the Borough normally open to the public, but neither was in use in 1946.

DISINFESTATION.

During the year 147 visits were made to dirty or verminous houses. 30 houses (including 3 Council houses) were found to be infested with bed bugs and disinfested. In all cases the work of

defestation was carried out by the Public Health Department at the expense of the owners or occupiers. During the year, in order to test the efficiency of D.D.T., all infestations were dealt with by spraying rooms with a 5 per cent. solution of D.D.T. in paraffin and dusting bedding with a powder containing 5 per cent. D.D.T. This method was found to be satisfactory in practice, simple in operation, free from serious smell and relatively cheap.

In order to prevent the spread of infestation to new Council houses, arrangements have been made to disinfest prospective tenants' rooms, bed furniture, etc., where these have been found to be verminous, before the date of removal and again on the day of removal.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are two registered Common Lodging Houses in the Borough, both situated in the old part of the town, near the Quay. These can accommodate 49 men (27 and 22 respectively). They were inspected on 19 occasions during the year.

MOSQUITO CONTROL.

During the past two years, Dr. F. J. Killington, D.Sc., a member of the staff of the Kemp Welch School, has carried out, for the Health Department, a survey of the mosquitoes in the Borough, and has collected specimens for identification of species. I am indebted to him for the following notes.

"Seven species of mosquitoes have been discovered within the Borough boundaries. Undoubtedly others remain undetected, and a further seven found in the surrounding districts are reported in order to indicate species which may be looked for in future investigations.

"The seven species found in the Borough of Poole were :—

1. *Anopheles maculipennis* Meigen, var. *atroparvus* Van Thiel.
2. *A. claviger* Meigen.
3. *Aedes punctor* Kirby.
4. *Aedes detritus* Hailday.
5. *Aedes caspius* Pallas.
6. *Theobaldia annulate* Schrank.
7. *Culex pipiens* Linn.

“The seven species found in the surrounding districts were:—

1. *Aedes cinereus* Meigen.
2. *Aedes dorsalis* Meigen.
3. *Th. fumipennis* Stephens.
4. *Th. litorea* Shute.
5. *Th. morsitans* Theobald.
6. *Th. subochrea* Edwards.
7. *Taeniorhynchus richiardii* Ficalbi.

“Of the species found in Poole, the relatively harmless *Culex pipiens* is the most numerous, but the salt water breeding *detritus* and the fresh water breeding *Aedes punctor*, two fierce biters, constitute the most serious nuisance. Another fierce biter, *Theobaldia annulata*, has been found in the area. Two species known to be able to transmit malaria, *Anopheles maculipennis* and *Anophele claviger*, have been identified in the district. One other species, *Aedes Caspius*, has also been found here.”

During 1946 an attempt was made to control the breeding of mosquitoes in the area of the Borough. All potential breeding grounds were defined and surveyed, and were then kept under observation during the year. Of 46 such places, 35 were found to be breeding places at some time during the summer and after specimens of larvae and adult mosquitoes had been taken for identification the areas were sprayed with a mixture of kerosene and heavy oil and one per cent. D.D.T. Breeding was found to recur in 6 places after initial spraying, but did not recur after a second spraying.

The extent to which the harbour back-waters are breeding places has not yet been determined, as large tracks of mudland are inaccessible. It has, however, been found that the small ornamental ponds, rainwater tanks, water butts, etc., in private gardens provide the most numerous breeding places for mosquitoes. The problem of dealing with these breeding places in private grounds presents the greatest difficulty, as ascertainment and action are dependent on the observation and co-operation of the occupiers.

RODENT CONTROL.

Since 1944 the Council have provided a comprehensive service for the destruction of rats and mice on premises within the Borough. A full-time staff of one Rodent Officer and 4 Operatives is employed in this work, working on the methods laid down by the Infestation Division of the Ministry of Food.

During 1945 the infestations found on the initial survey and all complaints of infestations received had been cleared up and a start made on the systematic inspection of the area under the Infestation Division's "Block Control" system. During 1946 the "Block Control" survey of all premises in the Borough was completed and all infestations found dealt with and a start made on a re-survey.

A summary of the work done in rat destruction in 1946, is as follows :—

Total number of visits made by staff	...	...	18,863
No. of visits made by Rodent Officer	...	...	2,913
No. of premises inspected on "Block Control" survey	...	...	11,050
No. of premises found infested on above survey	...	...	464
No. of complaints investigated	...	...	473
No. of premises found infested as result of complaints	...	...	434
No. of premises treated	...	...	898
No. of premises cleared	...	...	877
No. of premises re-treated and cleared	...	...	66
Estimated No. of rats destroyed	...	...	9,366
No. of bodies of rats recovered	...	...	2,007

Treatment was mainly baiting (15,576 prebait and 3,894 poison baits were laid), but all methods of rat destruction were employed. The estimate of the number of rats destroyed is based on the Infestation Division's system of calculation, but the number of actual bodies recovered from the surface shows the figure to be a conservative one, as in the poison baiting system of destruction most of the rats die underground.

A number of premises were also cleared of mice, but these were mainly dealt with by trappings and in most instances this was done by the occupiers of the premises themselves after instruction and advice by the Rodent Officer.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS.

No outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease occurred in the Borough during 1946, but on two occasions during the year outbreaks in adjoining areas brought the area under "infected area" restrictions. During these periods 45 Movement Licences were issued.

One outbreak of suspected Swine Fever was reported but this was not confirmed.

During the year, six offences under Restriction of Movement Orders or Regulations were reported and the offenders cautioned.

There are 100 piggeries in existence in the Borough, but owing to difficulties in feeding stuffs, a considerable number of these were not in use in 1946. 116 visits of inspection were made to these premises.

FACTORIES.

The number of Factories registered is 285.

The number of inspections made during the year was 398. Generally, no difficulty was experienced in dealing with nuisances found in factories, but the remedy of defects involving additional construction, such as the building of additional sanitary conveniences, became increasingly difficult as the year progressed.

Particulars of the inspections of factories are set out in the table below :—

THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

Inspections and Notices 1946

	<i>Inspection</i>	<i>Notices served</i>	<i>Notices complied with</i>	<i>Prosecutions</i>
Factories with Mechanical power ...	336	49	38	—
Factories with no Mechanical power	62	10	1	—
Other premises ...	36	1	—	—
Total ...	434	60	39	—

Defects found

	<i>No. found</i>	<i>Remedied</i>	<i>Referred to H.M. Inspector</i>	<i>Defects resulting in Prosecutions</i>
Cleanliness ...	29	29	—	—
Overcrowding ...	—	—	—	—
Temperature ...	—	—	—	—
Ventilation ...	2	2	—	—
Drainage of floors ...	7	3	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences—				
Insufficient ...	22	13	—	—
Unsuitable or defective	34	21	—	—
Not separate for sexes	4	2	—	—
Other Offences ...	17	8	—	—
Total ...	115	78	—	—

OUTWORKERS.

During the year, lists containing the addresses of 87 outworkers were received. 76 of these were resident in the Borough and their homes were visited by the Sanitary Inspectors. The names and addresses of 21 outworkers resident outside the Borough were forwarded to the Local Authorities concerned.

SCHOOLS.

During the year, a survey of the sanitary circumstances of all schools in the Borough was carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors and detailed recommendations forwarded to the Committee for Education where improvements in sanitation were considered necessary. Generally speaking, in County Schools, only the repair or remedy of defects was found necessary, but in a number of voluntary schools, the recommendations involve the reconstruction of the sanitary accommodation, and this is being considered in relation to the decisions on the future of these schools.

In addition to this survey, regular inspections of the sanitary conveniences of schools were made by the Sanitary Inspectors and any defects or lack of cleanliness attended to where found. The whitewashing of school conveniences and the disinfection of classrooms during holiday periods is carried out by the Health Department for all schools, as a matter of routine.

All schools in the Borough are provided with main water supplies ; washing facilities in County Schools generally are satisfactory, and where it is not satisfactory in voluntary schools, improvement has been recommended.

During the year, all schools not provided with kitchens have been provided with facilities for cleansing school meal utensils, including constant hot water supply. Regular inspections of school kitchens are carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors, and as in the case of restaurants, emphasis is laid on the importance of cleanliness of hands of staff. Lectures and demonstrations on kitchen hygiene have been arranged for school kitchen staffs for 1947.

During 1946, 187 visits of inspection were made to schools by the Sanitary Inspectors.

HOUSING

HOUSING.

Number of Houses in occupation in the Borough.

The total number of dwelling houses occupied and void was 21,673. 260 houses were still under construction on 31st December, 1946.

Year	Over £22 R.V.		Under £22 R.V.		Total		Popula- tion	Persons per occupied House
	Occupied	Void	Occupied	Void	Occupied	Void		
1945	5371	104	16119	78	21490	182	70000	3.26
1946	5245 5425	49	16117	82	21542	131	76330	3.52

New House Construction

	Permanent Houses	Pre- fabricated	Total
1. Number of houses of all types completed in 1946	225	198	423
2. Number of above completed as part of a Municipal Scheme ...	60	198	258
3. Total number of houses under construction at 31-12-1946 ...	258	2	260
4. Number of houses under construction at 31-12-46 which form part of Municipal Scheme	186	2	188
5. Number of houses included in approved Municipal Scheme but not yet completed on 31-12-46	479	2	481

Re-housing

The number of applicants for housing accommodation on the Council's register as at the 31st December, 1946, was 2,589. This figure does not include some 900 applications which had not been re-registered by 31-12-46 in connection with the Council's amended scheme of points allocation. Most of these were received subsequently.

The number of families re-housed during 1946 was 259, made up as follows :—

In Council houses	68
In Pre-fabricated houses ...	191

Existing Housing Conditions

In Poole, as elsewhere, housing constitutes the greatest single problem confronting the Local Authority. It is difficult to assess accurately the extent of over-crowding in the Borough, but such information as is available indicates that a serious amount of over-crowding exists. This over-crowding is, to a large extent, due to the sharing by young married couples of the house of one or other of the parents and is, in the main, a problem created by the break in building construction during the years 1939-1945.

There is, however, another very serious aspect of the housing problem in the area which calls for urgent attention. In 1939, there were in Poole, mainly in the old part of the town, some 760 houses scheduled for demolition in the next 5 years ; 100 of these were for compulsory purchase for improvement areas, but 660 were insanitary and unfit for habitation and incapable of being made fit. Most of these houses had then been on the list for clearance for many years ; many were over 200 years old, numbers of them were derelict and almost all beyond even temporary repair. Owing to the stoppage of demolitions during the war, most of these houses are still in occupation. National policy demands that demolitions, generally, be deferred for the time being, but the condition of most of these houses is so bad and the plight of the families inhabiting them so desperate, that the resumption of re-housing of the occupants cannot much longer be delayed without undue detriment to health.

Another housing problem has been created by the lack of maintenance during the last 8 years and many houses are falling into such a state of disrepair, that it will be difficult to make them fit again. Material rather than labour has been the chief difficulty and one which has increased rather than decreased during the year. Routine or thorough repair work has been out of the question and only the abatement of urgent defects and nuisances has been attempted.

A summary of the housing work carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors is shewn in the following Table.

Housing Inspection.

1. Inspections of dwelling-houses during the year :—

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	...	1506
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	...					3613
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 and 1932	...	...	...	...	...	24
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	...					30

(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	24
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ...	1399
2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without service of formal Notices :—	
Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	992
3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—	
(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	10
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal Notices :—	
(a) By owners	14
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	—
(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	57
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal Notices :—	
(a) By owners	42
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	11
(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	—
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	—
(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	—
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	—

**INSPECTION AND
SUPERVISION OF FOOD**

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Food Premises.

During the year, 4,404 visits of inspection were made to food premises in the Borough. Details of these inspections are given in the Table on Page 69.

Notices were served on the occupiers of 90 food premises where alterations or improvements were found necessary to meet the requirements of section 13 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938. Work in this direction was hampered by the shortage of materials, as most of the requirements relate to sanitary fittings, which are in short supply.

During the period 1940-1945 the standard of decoration of food premises seriously declined, but in 1946 a definite attempt was made to stop this and to get routine redecoration of interior surfaces of food shops and stores resumed.

Special attention has been focussed on the washing facilities available for staff and the attention of staff has been directed to the importance of the cleanliness of the hands of persons handling food. All food premises have been provided with display cards to be fixed in lavatories, etc., drawing attention to this.

Milk Supply.

Cowsheds, Dairies and Milk Shops

The number of Dairy men registered in the Borough is as follows :

Producers	...	...	...	30
Producer-Retailers	...	...	...	7
Wholesale Purveyors	...	...	...	1
Wholesale and Retail Purveyors	...	...	...	4
Retailers	.....	...	...	12
Retailers from outside Borough	...	...	...	5
Purveyors of bottled milk only	...	...	...	66

The number of registered premises in the Borough is as under :

Cowsheds	...	...	...	36
Creameries	...	...	...	1
Bottled Milk Depots	...	...	...	10
Dairies	...	...	...	16
Shops selling sealed bottled milk only	...	...	...	66

The number of inspections of these premises made during the year was :

Cowsheds	...	...	...	158
Dairies and Milk Shops	...	...	...	269

The Milk (Special Designations) Orders

The following licences have been granted :

Tuberculin Tested Milk—

Bottlers' licences	...	...	2
Dealers' licences	1
Supplementary licences	2

Pasteurised Milk—

Dealers' licences	17
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Bacteriological Examinations

Since the extension of the National Milk Testing Scheme to all producers in the Borough, routine sampling for bacteriological examination has been discontinued at cowsheds in order to prevent overlapping, and routine sampling concentrated on retail and designated milks.

During the year, 120 samples of milk were taken for bacteriological examination.

15 samples of Tuberculin tested milk were taken and all were satisfactory to the Methylene Blue and Coli tests.

49 samples of Pasteurised milk were taken and all were satisfactory to the Phosphatase and Methylene Blue tests.

31 samples of Heat-treated milk were taken ; all were satisfactory to the Methylene Blue test but 9 failed the Phosphatase test.

25 samples of non-graded milk were taken ; 23 were satisfactory to the Resazurin Test and 2 were unsatisfactory.

These results show that bacteriologically the standard of milk supplied in the Borough during the year was satisfactory.

Pasteurisation

An average weekly sale of milk in the Borough is about 45,000 gallons. Of this, about 40,500 gallons, or approximately 90 per cent., is pasteurised or heat-treated. Of the 4,500 gallons of untreated milk sold weekly, about 40 per cent. was produced as Tuberculin Tested or Accredited Milk though not all sold as such.

The policy of the Council has been to secure that all milk sold in the Borough is pasteurised, and it was hoped that with the issue of the Defence Regulation 55G, in 1945, a Compulsory Order would be applied to this area. This hope has not yet materialised but the case for an Order will again be put before the Ministry of Food at an early date.

Ice Cream.

There are 128 premises in the Borough registered for the manufacture or sale of ice-cream. These are :—

Premises registered for manufacture	...	15
Premises registered for retail sale	...	24
Premises registered for retail sale of pre-packed ice cream only	...	89

With the removal of restrictions on the manufacture of ice-cream, most of the manufacturers and retailers resumed the trade during the year, but owing to the shortage of supplies only a few of the sellers registered for the sale of pre-packed ice cream only were able to operate. Owing to this difficulty of supplies, most of the ice cream sold was manufactured locally, and in view of this, special attention was paid to the inspection and supervision of manufacturers' premises, equipment and methods. As many of the powders and manufacturing materials available were doubtful from a bacteriological point of view, every effort was made to induce manufacturers to use a heat-treated mix, and by the end of the season all manufacturers in the Borough had adopted heat treatment processes.

During the season, 36 samples of ice cream and 5 samples of powders were taken for bacteriological examination, a standard of not more than 100,000 organisms per c.c. with an absence of B.Coli, being accepted as satisfactory. The results were :—

<i>Sample</i>	<i>No. taken</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Not Satisfactory</i>
Ice-cream	36	22	14
Powders	5	2	3

Most of the unsatisfactory samples occurred in the early part of the season and considerable improvement had been obtained before the end of the season.

In view of the prohibition of the use of milk or milk products for manufacture and the absence of any standard, no samples of ice-cream were taken under the Food and Drugs Acts during the year.

INSPECTION OF MEAT.

Slaughterhouses and Butchers' Premises.

In 1946, the centralisation of slaughtering in Ministry of Food slaughterhouses continued, and most of the slaughtering for the area within a 15 mile radius of Poole was concentrated in the Ministry of Food Slaughterhouse at Poole. During the year, 508 spells of duty at the slaughterhouse were carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors, during which every one of the 13,923 animals slaughtered was inspected at the time of slaughter.

In addition, 1,001 visits were made to butchers' shops for the inspection of meat and premises.

Particulars of the inspections of carcasses and offals at the slaughter-house are given in the following tables :—

**Carcasses Inspected and Condemned
during the year 1946.**

	<i>Cattle excluding cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
Number killed	2331	1746	3907	4695	1194
Number Inspected	2381	1746	3907	4695	1194
All diseases except Tuberculosis— Whole carcasses condemned	3	18	8	3	10
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	509	655	40	1666	231
Percentage of the number inspected affected with dis- ease other than Tuberculosis	21.5	38.5	1.2	35.5	20.2
Tuberculosis only— Whole carcasses condemned ...	22	101	4	—	8
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	302	567	11	—	130
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with Tuber- culosis	13.6	38.3	0.4	—	11.6

Meat Condemned.

<i>Meat</i>	<i>Tuberculosis</i>	<i>Other Diseases</i>	<i>Total Weight</i>
Beef ...	68,709 lbs.	11,244 lbs.	79,953 lbs.
Veal ...	196 „	392 „	588 „
Mutton ...	—	365 „	365 „
Pork ...	2,882 „	1,349 „	4,231 „
Offal ...	34,805 „	21,327 „	56,132 „
Total ...	106,592 lbs.	34,677 lbs.	141,269 lbs.

In addition, 798 lbs. of imported beef and 1,627 lbs. of corned beef and mutton were condemned as unsound in Butchers' shops. Thus the total weight of meat and offal condemned in 1946 was 64 tons, 2cwts., 3 qrs., 26 lbs.

Inspection of Other Foods

Arising from the inspection of food in retail shops, etc., 23 tons, 1cwt., 2 qrs. and 26 lbs. of food stuffs (other than meat) were condemned and surrendered for destruction or salvage for animal feeding stuffs. These comprised :—

Sausages and meat products	...	...	39 lbs.
Bacon	...	...	305 lbs.
Fish	...	...	6,641 lbs.
Fats (Butter, Margarine, etc.)	...	...	619 lbs.
Cheese	...	...	44 lbs.
Potatoes	...	...	19,320 lbs.
Vegetables	...	...	11,106 lbs.
Fruit	...	...	9,065 lbs.
Dried Fruits	...	...	332 lbs.
Cakes, Biscuits, etc.	...	...	37 lbs.
Flour and Cereals	...	...	228 lbs.
Jams and Preserves	...	...	142 lbs.
Confectionery	...	...	22 lbs.
Other Foods	...	...	197 lbs.
Tinned Milk	...	...	1,084 tins
Other Tinned Foodstuffs	...	...	2,383 tins
Eggs	...	...	727
<hr/>			
Total	...	...	51,714 lbs.

The total weight of all food (including meat and offal) condemned in 1946, was 87 tons, 4 cwts., 2qrs., 24 lbs.

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food.

Analyses of samples of foods and drugs taken under the Food and Drugs Act, are carried out by the Public Analyst for the Borough, Doctor R. P. Charles, M.D., F.R.I.C., of the Southern Counties Laboratories, Bournemouth, who also carries out any chemical examinations of food required by the Public Health Department.

A branch of the Dorset County Council Public Health Laboratories is established in the Municipal Buildings, Poole, and all bacteriological examinations of foods required are carried out there. The facilities for examinations being so readily available, every use is made by the Sanitary Inspectors of these aids in their work in food inspection. Examinations carried out by the Laboratory include :—

Routine bacteriological examinations of milk, ice-cream, soft drinks, etc.

Special examinations of foods for specific pathogenic organisms.
Phosphatase, Methylene Blue and Resazurin tests of milk samples.
Churn and bottle rinses.

Microscopical examinations of specimens from slaughter-house
for identification of diseases in meat inspection.

Microscopical examinations of cereals, etc., for mites, etc.

Food and Drugs Adulteration.

303 samples of foods and drugs were taken by the Sampling Officers under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, and sent to the Public Analyst for analysis.

The Table on pages 71-72 gives a summary of the samples taken, the results of analyses and of any action taken in respect of adulterated samples.

The Report of the Public Analyst for the Borough is appended :—

“ During the year ending 31st December, 1946, 303 samples were submitted under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938. Of these, 50 were Formal samples and 253 were Informal samples. One Formal and three Informal samples were adulterated, representing a percentage adulteration of 1.3. This figure shows a decrease when compared with the figure for 1945 (12.3 per cent).

“ Of the samples of Milk submitted, 26 were Formal and 54 were Informal, a total of eighty samples, of which one Formal and two Informal were adulterated. The Formal adulterated sample was deficient in fat to the extent of 23.3 per cent., both Informal adulterated samples were deficient in fat to the extent of 24 and 10 per cent. respectively. The average composition of the remaining genuine samples was Fat 3.7 per cent., and non-fatty Solids 8.7 per cent., which is very satisfactory.

“ Four Informal samples of Pepper and two Informal samples of Black Pepper were examined. They were found to be genuine, and the microscopical examinations were satisfactory.

“ One Informal sample and three Formal samples of Butter were submitted, they were genuine and free from an excess of moisture. Although the Informal sample was slightly rancid, the Oleic acid was within the amount allowed.

“ One Informal sample of Table Dessert Powder was examined and was found to be infested with dead meal mites.

“ One Informal and six Formal samples of Beers and Spirits were examined and they were all found to be genuine and of good quality.

“ Fifty-one Informal samples of Drugs were examined. All were genuine and of good quality, and complied with the requirements of the British Pharmacopoeia.

“ All the other samples were genuine and of good quality.

(Signed) R. PENDRILL CHARLES.”

Samples taken for analysis under the Food and Drugs Act.

	<i>Formal</i>	<i>Informal</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Genuine</i>	<i>Adulterated</i>	<i>Vendor cautioned</i>	<i>Vendor Prosecuted</i>
Baking Powder	—	14	14	14	—	—	—
Beer	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Bitter Beer	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Bun Flour	—	4	4	4	—	—	—
Butter	3	1	4	4	—	—	—
Cake Mixture	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Camomile Flowers	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Chocolate Cup	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Cheese	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Cinnamon Ground	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Cloves whole	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Cocoa	1	13	14	14	—	—	—
Cocoanut flavoured Cake Flour	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Cocoanut flav. Cake Mixture	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Coffee	—	10	10	10	—	—	—
Coffee and Chicory	—	2	2	2	—	—	—
Coffee Junket Powder	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Cornflour	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Curry Powder	—	3	3	3	—	—	—
Custard Flavour	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Custard Powder	—	2	2	2	—	—	—
Dessert Mould	—	2	2	2	—	—	—
Dessicated Soup	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Flour, Self Raising	—	4	4	4	—	—	—
Fruit Sauce	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Gelatine	—	4	4	4	—	—	—
Ginger, Ground	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Ginger Wine Essence	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Golden Self-Raising Powder	—	3	3	3	—	—	—
Gravy Powder	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Gravy Salt	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Jelly Crystals	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Lard	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Lemon Barley Crystals	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Margarine	4	—	4	4	—	—	—
Macaroni Cheese	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Malted Milk Tablets	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Milk	26	54	80	77	3	3	—
Mixed Pickling Spice	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Mixed Spice	—	4	4	4	—	—	—
Mustard	—	6	6	6	—	—	—
Mustard Compound	—	2	2	2	—	—	—
Nutmeg	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Oatmeal	1	1	2	2	—	—	—
Oxtail Soup	—	2	2	2	—	—	—
Paste, Bloater	—	3	3	3	—	—	—
Paste, Fish	—	9	9	9	—	—	—
Paste, Herring and Tomato	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Paste, Kipper	—	1	1	1	—	—	—

Samples taken for analysis under the Food and Drugs Act—*contd.*

	<i>Formal</i>	<i>Informal</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Genuine</i>	<i>Adulterated</i>	<i>Vendor Cautioned</i>	<i>Vendor prosecuted</i>
Paste, Salmon	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Paste, Sardine and Tomato ...	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Pepper	—	4	4	4	—	—	—
Pepper black	—	2	2	2	—	—	—
Piccalilli	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Pudding Mixture	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Port	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Rum	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Rum flavouring	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Sage and Onion Stuffing ...	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Sauce	—	2	2	2	—	—	—
Semolina	—	6	6	6	—	—	—
Soup Powder	—	4	4	4	—	—	—
Sponge Pudding Mixture ...	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Sponge Mixture	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Sugar	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Table Dessert Powder ...	—	1	1	—	1	1	—
Tea	4	—	4	4	—	—	—
Vinegar Malt	—	5	5	5	—	—	—
Vi-Sem.	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Vita Gravy	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Whisky	1	1	2	2	—	—	—
Bi-Carbonate of Soda	—	5	5	5	—	—	—
Boracic Powder	—	5	5	5	—	—	—
Boracic Ointment	—	2	2	2	—	—	—
Borax	—	4	4	4	—	—	—
Camphorated Oil	—	2	2	2	—	—	—
Carbonate of Magnesia ...	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Castor Oil	—	4	4	4	—	—	—
Cod Liver Oil	—	3	3	3	—	—	—
Epsom Salts	—	4	4	4	—	—	—
Eucalyptus Oil	—	2	2	2	—	—	—
Flowers of Sulphur	—	5	5	5	—	—	—
Glauber Salts	—	4	4	4	—	—	—
Glycerine	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Liquid Paraffin	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Liquorice Powder	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Liquorice Powder compound ...	—	3	3	3	—	—	—
Milk of Magnesia	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Zinc Ointment	—	3	3	3	—	—	—
Total	50	253	303	299	4	4	—

**PREVALENCE OF AND
CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS
AND OTHER DISEASES**

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Prevalence of Notifiable Diseases during the year 1946

The incidence of the major infectious diseases was light. There was, however, a rise in the incidence of measles and whooping cough, and there was an increase in the number of cases of scabies notified. 8 cases of diphtheria occurred, two of whom—both unimmunised children—died. There was only one case of poliomyelitis, which recovered.

During the first half of 1946 a considerable number of smallpox contacts arrived in Poole from overseas, the majority being Servicemen returning from the East who had been in contact with cases of smallpox on board troopships. All contacts were visited and kept under surveillance. The number concerned was 76. Three cases of extremely severe chickenpox suggestive of smallpox occurred in the Borough, and were admitted to Alderney Hospital for observation. Laboratory tests carried out by Professor Downie, Liverpool University, confirmed that the diagnosis in each case was chickenpox.

During the year 221 cases were admitted to the Borough Infectious Diseases Hospital (Alderney Hospital), 147 being from Poole and the remainder from outside districts and from the Services. The majority of the admissions were of officially notifiable diseases, but a number, though not notifiable, were of an infectious nature requiring hospitalisation. Some cases were admitted for observation and diagnosis. The analysis of the cases admitted is shown in the Table on page 80.

Scabies

The Scabies Treatment Centre established at Longfleet Gardens in 1942 has proved of great value and has been used in the treatment of the majority of the cases brought to the notice of the Health Department. Patients are referred either by their own doctor or from the general hospital or from the various municipal clinics. All family contacts are invited to attend with the patient for examination and for treatment if necessary. During 1946, 375 persons including family contacts made 805 attendances for examination and treatment. The number of cases of scabies officially notified was 244.

Head Infestation

During the year 22,032 inspections of children were made by the school nurses and 676 children were reported to be infested. Cleansing was carried out by the parents in the majority of cases under the instructions of the nurses, but in certain cases cleansing was undertaken by the nurses at the school clinics. Propaganda consisted in the showing of films and the issue of leaflets dealing with the problem.

Diphtheria Incidence and Immunisation

During the year 14 persons were notified as suffering from diphtheria and admitted to the Borough Infectious Diseases Hospital. 8 of these proved to be diphtheria and 6 were found to be conditions other than diphtheria. Of the 8 cases of diphtheria, two had been immunised against the disease, one in 1942, the other in 1943 ; the remaining 6 cases had not been immunised. Two of these, aged 1½ and 2 years, died.

Diphtheria immunisation was first practised in the Borough in 1939, the prophylactic used being T.A.M. In turn, Formol Toxoid, Alum Toxoid, Toxoid Antitoxin Floccules, and Alum Precipitated Toxoid were used. Early in 1931, Alum Toxoid, a new diphtheria prophylactic was used experimentally in Poole by the writer. Apart from laboratory trials this was the first time that alum toxoid had been used in this country "in the field." 34 Schick-positive children were treated, and the results, as judged by the Schick-negative state, were satisfactory, but disturbing local reactions were encountered, and further use of alum toxoid was postponed pending the preparation of an alum toxoid less liable to cause reactions.

Early in 1935 the improved alum toxoid, A.P.T. was used in two doses at a month's interval and it was found that this procedure was much more effective than the then widely practised one-shot method. In over 500 children aged 1 to 14, a Schick-negative rate of virtually 100% after immunisation was obtained. Reaction difficulties were minimal and negligible. These results were reported at the Second International Congress of Microbiology, London, 1936.

This procedure was recommended by the Ministry of Health in 1940 as the most effective method of diphtheria immunisation then available, and has become the standard method of procedure in this country.

During 1946, 970 children under 15 were immunised. Of these 895 were under 5 years and 75 children were between 5 and 15 years. A further 856 children who had been immunised several years previously were given a reinforcing dose to raise the level of their immunity.

It was estimated that in 1946, 52.9% of pre-school and 77.8% of school children had been immunised.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING 1946

Disease	Number of Cases											At all ages
	Under 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	5-10 years	10-15 years	15-20 years	20-35 years	35-45 years	45-65 years	65 years & upwards
Scarlet Fever ...	—	2	2	4	4	29	13	4	—	4	—	—
Pneumonia ...	11	3	9	9	—	12	3	2	6	9	12	4
Measles ...	17	47	56	73	81	245	6	3	5	—	—	—
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	23	37	47	47	55	108	8	3	2	3	—	—
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	—	4	7
Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery (Sonne)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anterior Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Streptococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scabies ...	6	6	5	14	—	70	47	14	51	16	12	2
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophth. Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	59	96	121	147	143	468	79	29	80	36	30	13

Tuberculosis

The Dorset County Council is the Local Authority for the prevention and treatment of tuberculosis.

Particulars are given of the position regarding the incidence of the disease in recent years.

	First Notifications		Formerly notified new residents		Deaths	
	Pulmonary	Other Forms	Pulmonary	Other Forms	Pulmonary	Other Forms
1925	59	18	12	1	33	6
1930	61	14	3	1	48	6
1935	47	14	12	—	52	3
1940	47	13	15	—	39	11
1941	53	10	14	—	42	5
1942	55	10	8	1	38	4
1943	55	17	12	1	34	2
1944	73	27	20	2	45	6
1945	49	11	27	2	37	5
1946	65	11	31	6	47	8

For the year under review, the details are as follows :—

Age Period	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
1-	1	—	2	—	—	—	2	—
5-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-	10	12	—	1	4	6	1	—
25-	6	11	2	2	3	5	—	—
35-	5	5	—	—	6	5	2	1
45-	2	1	—	—	4	—	—	—
55-	5	4	—	3	6	3	—	1
65 & upwards	2	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Totals	32	33	5	6	28	19	6	2

Of the deaths from the respiratory form :—

24	had been notified during 1946	5	had been notified during 1942
6	“ “ “ “ 1945	1	“ “ “ “ 1939
4	“ “ “ “ 1944	1	“ “ “ “ 1936
5	“ “ “ “ 1943	1	“ “ “ “ 1935

The 8 non-pulmonary deaths were due to :—

Tuberculous fistula ...	1	Tuberculous meningitis ...	1
„ pericardium	1	„ kidney ...	1
„ pyelonephritis	1	„ caries of spine	1
„ mesenteric glands ...	1	„ hip and meninges	1

Venereal Diseases

The prevention and treatment of Venereal Diseases are the responsibility of the Dorset County Council.

Facilities for the treatment of patients in the Borough and for merchant seamen in the Port are available as follows :—

At the Cornelia and East Dorset Hospital, Poole	}	Tuesdays—Women, 5 p.m.
At the Royal Victoria and West Hants Hospital, Boscombe		Friday—Men, 5 p.m.
	}	Wednesday and Saturday—
		Women, 2.30-3.30 p.m.
		Men, 4.0-5.0 p.m.

Details regarding the number of patients and the types of disease treated are recorded in the Annual Report of the County Medical Officer of Health, Dorset.

**Cases admitted to the Borough Infectious Diseases Hospital,
1946**

	<i>Poole Borough</i>	<i>Outside Districts</i>	<i>Services</i>	<i>Total</i>
Diphtheria	8	4	—	12
Diphtheria Carrier	—	1	1	2
Scarlet Fever	47	5	1	53
Tonsillitis	10	2	3	15
Vincent's Angina	1	—	1	2
Puerperal Fever	3	1	—	4
Erysipelas	6	—	—	6
Cerebro-spinal Fever	3	9	—	12
Tubercular Meningitis	1	—	—	1
Pneumonia	5	—	—	5
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1	—	2
Whooping Cough	9	3	—	12
Dysentery	2	1	—	3
Enteritis	8	1	—	9
Mumps	1	—	9	10
Measles	18	1	3	22
Rubella	—	—	3	3
Chickenpox	2	—	6	8
Infective Hepatitis	—	1	1	2
Influenza	2	—	—	2
Anterior Poliomyelitis	1	—	1	2
Pemphigus	—	1	—	1
Babies accompanying Mothers	3	—	—	3
Mother accompanying Baby	—	1	—	1
Other conditions	16	13	—	29
	147	45	29	221

BOROUGH OF POOLE

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Port Medical Officer

For 1946

On the Health of the Port of Poole

PREFACE

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, acting as the Port Health Authority.

I submit for your information and consideration my Report for the year 1946. It is made in accordance with the regulations of the Ministry of Health which prescribe the duties of the Medical Officer of Health, and with Ministry of Health Circular 210/46, dated 2nd September, 1946.

Constitution of the Port Health Authority

The Port was permanently constituted a Port Sanitary Authority by an order of the Local Government Board dated 21st September, 1887, and an amending order dated 27th February, 1909.

The Port Health Authority is the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of the Borough, acting by the Council.

Limits of Jurisdiction

The jurisdiction of the said Port Sanitary Authority shall extend to so much of the said Port of Poole as lies to the westward of a straight line drawn across the mouth of Poole Harbour from the easternmost point of North Haven to the easternmost point of South Haven ; together with the waters of the said port within such limits, and the place or places for the time being appointed as the Customs Boarding Station or Stations for such part of the said Port, and every other place for the time being appointed for the mooring or anchoring of ships for such part of the said Port, under any regulations for the prevention of the spread of diseases issued under the authority of the statutes in that behalf ; and the watersides of the District of the said Port Sanitary Authority constituted as aforesaid, and the docks, basins, harbours, creeks, rivers, channels, roads, bays and streams belonging to that part of the said Port for which such Authority is constituted as aforesaid.

As in previous years, during 1946 the Port Medical Staff has met all incoming flying boats and carried out medical inspection of passengers and crew, and the duties under the Aliers Order of 1920. The daily service has necessitated irregular hours of work and week-end duty. On the 1st December, 1945, the Port Sanitary Regulations, 1933, as amended by the Port Health Regulations, 1945, came into operation. The new Regulations make no fundamental change in the procedure of Port Health Authorities, but certain amendments have been made which reinforce the powers of the Port Medical Officer in dealing with the Convention diseases.

I wish to take this opportunity of thanking the staff of the British Overseas Airways Corporation, Immigration Officers, Customs Officers and other Port officials for their co-operation with the Port Medical Officers in the discharge of their duties.

Yours faithfully,

GEORGE CHESNEY.

Port Medical Officer

November, 1947.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PORT MEDICAL OFFICER AND MEDICAL INSPECTOR OF ALIENS FOR THE YEAR 1946.

POOLE MARINE AIRPORT.

The Medical Officer of Health of the Borough of Poole is also Port Medical Officer of Poole, and Medical Inspector of Aliens under the Aliens Order, 1920. He has had experience in the " Convention " diseases in India, Burma and the Far East, and holds the Certificate of the London School of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene. He is assisted by the Deputy Medical Officer of Health, who is Deputy Port Medical Officer and a Medical Inspector of Aliens. In addition, the Assistant Medical Officer of Health has been appointed a Medical Inspector of Aliens and is available for relief duty at the Marine Airport.

The Senior Sanitary Inspector of the Borough is Port Sanitary Inspector, and is assisted by the Deputy Port Sanitary Inspector.

Close co-operation exists between the officers of H.M. Customs, the Immigration Officers, the officers of the British Overseas Airways Corporation, the Harbour Master and the Port Medical Officers.

During the war years in the interests of national security no reference was made in the annual report of the Port Medical Officer to the medical work in connection with the airport in Poole Harbour.

Late in 1939, British Overseas Airways Corporation (Imperial Airways) transferred its flying-boat base from Southampton to Poole. From 1939 to 1943 the medical inspection of passengers had to be carried out on board the aircraft at moorings in the Harbour as no suitable facilities for medical inspection ashore had been provided. This procedure made efficiency difficult and was of great inconvenience to the passengers and to the medical staff. Since 1943 the medical inspection of passengers and crew has been done ashore in suitable premises where facilities are also available for the Immigration and Customs authorities. Up to 1946, passengers were brought ashore at Poole Quay, and were medically inspected at Carter's Pottery buildings, then in occupation by the B.O.A.C. In May, 1946, B.O.A.C. transferred its headquarters to the Harbour Yacht Club, Lilliput, the Poole headquarters of the Ministry of Civil Aviation. The facilities afforded here for the medical inspection and examination of passengers and crew are very satisfactory. Each aircraft arriving is met by Customs Officers who, acting on behalf of the Port Medical Officer, receive from the Commander the Aircraft Declaration of Health. If this declaration is satisfactory, the passengers and crew

are conducted to the Medical Inspection Room, where they are interviewed individually by the Port Medical Officer and, if considered necessary, medically examined. If there is any question of infection on board, the passengers and crew remain on board until the craft is visited by the Port Medical Officer. The passengers are not deemed to have landed until they have passed through the Medical Inspection Room.

A signed declaration giving details of the passenger's health and movements during the fourteen days prior to arrival in this country and giving particulars of his vaccination and inoculation state is submitted by each passenger. Passengers are then given the official health landing card and verbally instructed to report to a doctor any illness occurring within 21 days. Passengers who have come from an area where smallpox is prevalent, and who are not sufficiently protected by vaccination, are vaccinated on arrival or put under surveillance for the necessary period, the Medical Officer of Health of the district to which they are proceeding being notified.

As the planes on the Eastern service come from areas where the Convention diseases (smallpox, cholera, plague and typhus) are endemic, vigilance on the part of the Port Medical staff is required to safeguard as far as possible against the entry of these diseases into the country.

The number of aircraft and passengers which arrived at the marine airport in each year is given in the following table :—

1939 : 15 aircraft with 346 passengers
 1940 : 177 aircraft with 2036 passengers
 1941 : 125 aircraft with 714 passengers

From 1942 more detailed figures are available :—

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of Aircraft</i>	<i>No. of Crew</i>	<i>British Passengers</i>	<i>Alien Passengers</i>	<i>Total number of Passengers and Crew</i>
1942	129	1027	1681	1191	3899
1943	229	1915	2760	1631	6306
1944	170	1309	1620	387	3316
1945	463	3513	7271	857	11641
1946	373	2781	5258	578	8617

The decrease in the activities of the airport in 1944 resulted from a temporary suspension of services due to the activities in the Harbour preceding and during the invasion of France, Poole Harbour being one of the invasion bases.

In 1946, 373 aircraft arrived at the Marine Airport, Poole. The majority of these were Sunderland flying boats on the Eastern service, the route being Singapore, Rangoon, Calcutta, Karachi, Bahrein, Basra, Cairo, Augusta, Marignane, Poole.

The following table shows the distribution of the arrivals :—

The Eastern service	...	...	...	207
Australia (via Dutch East Indies and the Eastern service)	...	...	...	84
Middle East (Cairo, Augusta)	...	...	...	47
South Africa (Durban)	...	...	...	7
North America (Baltimore)	...	...	...	8
South America (Buenos Aires, Rio)	...	...	...	14
France (Marignane)	...	...	...	4
Eire (Foynes)	...	...	...	2

Of the 8,617 arrivals, 578 were aliens. Reference by the Immigration Officer to the Medical Inspector of Aliens was not necessary in any case, and no certificates were required to be issued under the Aliens Order of 1920.

Of 74 passengers and crew who were ill on arrival, 50 Service cases were transferred to military hospitals, 2 were admitted to the Borough Infectious Diseases Hospital, and the remainder were allowed to proceed to their destination with instructions to report to their family doctor, the Medical Officer of Health for the district being notified.

Sanitary Inspection of Aircraft

Inspections of aircraft are carried out by the Port Sanitary Inspector or Deputy Port Sanitary Inspector. Routine inspections of all aircraft arriving at the Marine Airport are not considered necessary, but surprise inspections are carried out periodically to check sanitary conditions on the aircraft. During these inspections particular attention is paid to the condition of the water supply tanks, the sanitary accommodation, the stewards' pantries, the storage and disposal of food, and a search is made for evidence of rats, vermin, mosquitos, etc.

In addition, arrangements have been made for the immediate inspection of any aircraft where the Medical Officer on duty considers it necessary or where the Commander reports conditions requiring investigation.

During 1946, the suspected presence of rats on board aircraft was reported on four occasions. In one case two rats (one black and one brown) were found on deratisation of the plane. In the second instance the aircraft was allowed to proceed to Hythe for deratisation, by arrangement with the Port Health Authority there. In the other two instances no evidences of rats were found.

Where any case of infectious disease has occurred during the voyage or has been detected on arrival, the aircraft is disinfected immediately after the disembarkation of the passengers and all blankets, etc., removed for disinfection. Disinfection of aircraft, after cases of infectious disease, was carried out on two occasions during 1946.

Aircraft arriving at Poole from the endemic Yellow Fever Areas normally pass through Cairo where disinsectisation is carried out. In no instance was it necessary to carry out disinsectisation at Poole in 1946.

THE PORT OF POOLE

I. Amount of Shipping Entering the Port during the Year 1945

Table A

Class	Number	Tonnage	Number inspected by the Sanitary Inspector	Number reported to be defective	Number of vessels on which defects were remedied	Number of vessels on which defects were found and reported to Ministry of Transport Surveyors	Number of vessels reported as having had, during the voyage infectious disease on board
Foreign							
Steamers ...	17	9068	10	2	2	Nil	Nil
*Motor ...	121	22361	3	2	2	—	—
Sailing ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fishing ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yachts ...	34	556	—	—	—	—	—
Total Foreign	172	31985	13	4	4	—	—
Coastwise							
Steamers ...	218	88284	17	4	3	—	—
*Motor ...	423	79644	6	—	—	—	—
Sailing ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Fishing ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Coastwise	641	167928	24	4	4	—	—
Total Foreign and Coastwise	813	199913	37	8	7	—	—

* Includes mechanically propelled vessels other than steamers

II. Character of Trade of Port

(a) The only regular passenger services are local services communicating between Isle of Wight, Bournemouth, Poole, Swanage and Weymouth.

Passenger Traffic during 1946

Table B

No. of Passengers	Passenger accommodation not classified	Transmigrants
Inwards—		
Alien 	6	—
British	16	—
Outwards—		
Aliens 	—	—
British 	14	—

(b) Cargo Traffic.

Imports from abroad were chiefly timber from Baltic and near Continental Ports. The only exports were china clay. Coastal traffic was chiefly in coal, oil, fertilisers, sugar and general cargoes inwards and tar oil, oil and sugar outwards.

(c) The Foreign Ports from which vessels arrive are :—

Stromma, Kemi, Antwerp, Le Havre, Kotka, Skoghall, Alderney, Guernsey, Treport, Copenhagen, Fecamp, Helsinki, Otterbachen, Lubeck, Solvesborg, Abo, Gefle Gustafburg.

III. Water Supply

The water supply available for the port and shipping is that from the town mains and is a softened, filtered and chlorinated water of high bacterial purity. 129 samples of this supply were taken during the year for bacteriological examination and all were reported as Class I — highly satisfactory.

The water supply is delivered direct from the town mains on the Quays. There were no water boats in use in the harbour.

IV. Port Health Regulations, 1933 and 1945

(I) Declarations of Health.

Supplies of the standard Declaration Forms are issued to the Harbour Master, the Customs Officers and the Pilots' Office. These are given by the first of these officers boarding ships to the Masters of ships on arrival within the harbour and returned to the Boarding Officer of the Customs, who forwards them immediately to the Port Medical Officer.

(2) Boarding of Vessels on arrival.

Vessels are boarded upon arrival by H.M. Customs Officers and arrangements have been made for the Boarding Officer to contact the Port Medical Officer immediately by 'phone in the case of inward vessels requiring special or immediate attention.

(3) Notifications of all ships arriving in the harbour are collected daily from the Harbour Master's Office for the use of the Port Medical Officer and the Port Sanitary Inspectors.

(4) Mooring Stations.

A mooring station has been established at a point in the main channel, half way between Parkstone Shoal Light Buoy and Stakes Buoy, just clear of shipping. If so directed by the Port Medical Officer, the Southern end of the New Quay, Hamworthy, can be used also.

(5) Detention of Ships and Persons.

There are no standing exemptions from the provisions of Article 14.

(6) Occasion has not arisen for the application of Article 16 (Restriction on boarding or leaving ships not free from control).

(7) Arrangements for Medical Inspections, Hospital Accommodation, Disinfection, etc.

(a) Special premises for medical examinations have not been provided at the seaport. Medical inspection rooms and waiting rooms, etc., are however available at all times at the Local Authority's Clinic close to the Quay.

(b) The cleansing and disinfection facilities (including steam disinfection and cleansing stations) of the Local Authority are available to the Port Health Authority at all times for the cleansing and disinfection of ships, persons and clothing, and other articles.

(c) Temporary accommodation of persons for whom such accommodation is required for the purposes of the Regulations is available at the Alderney Infectious Diseases Hospital, by arrangement with the Local Authority.

(d) Hospital accommodation is reserved at the Wareham and Purbeck R.D.C.'s Isolation Hospital at Arne, Dorset, for cases of Smallpox. Other infectious diseases are treated at the Borough Infectious Diseases Hospital, Poole.

(e) The full-time Ambulance Service of the Local Authority is also available at all times.

(f) Supervision of contacts. Infectious diseases contacts proceeding home are provided with notification postcards for use if required and immediate notification sent to the Medical Officer of the district to which they are proceeding.

(8) and (9) Facilities for Bacteriological Examinations.

The Poole Branch of the Dorset County Public Health Laboratories provides facilities for routine and special bacteriological and pathological examinations, including the examination of rats for plague.

(10) Venereal Diseases.

Facilities for diagnosis and treatment for seamen suffering from Venereal Diseases are provided at two clinics, as follows :—

Cornelia Hospital, Longfleet Road, Poole—Fridays, 5 p.m.

Victoria and West Hants Hospital, Shelley Road, Boscombe—
Wednesdays and Saturdays, 4 p.m.

Printed notices are made available for crews and display notices are also exhibited in suitable places in the vicinity of the Port.

(11) Arrangement for Interment of Dead.

Arrangements for interment of dead are as at the Local Authority's Infectious Diseases Hospital.

(12) Cases of Infectious sickness on Vessels.

No cases of infectious sickness were landed from vessels during the year and no cases occurred of a vessel having infectious sickness on board during a voyage to the Port. Tables C and D are therefore omitted.

V. Measures against Rodents.

Poole is not an " Approved Port " for the issue of Deratisation and Deratisation Exemption Certificates. The Rodent Control Staff (Rodent Officer and four Operatives) of the Local Authority are available for work in the Port and all warehouses, etc., in the Port are included in the area of the Local Authority's rodent control scheme.

Measures taken in ships

Masters and crew are interrogated and crew's quarters, etc., examined for evidence of rats during routine inspections of ships by Port Sanitary Inspectors. Where evidence is found or suspected, detailed examinations are made by Rodent Officer and deratisation carried out by him or under his supervision. Methods used for small infestations are trapping and baiting (Ministry of Food systems). Fumigation by Sulphur dioxide can also be carried out in small infestations, but large scale fumigations would be carried out by arrangement with fumigation specialist firms from or at Southampton.

Measures taken on shore

Warehouses, etc., in the port area are surveyed twice yearly by the Rodent Control Staff of the Local Authority under their block control scheme and all infestations found dealt with. Methods used include trapping, baiting (Ministry of Food system) and gassing. Many of the warehouses in the Quay area are very old and difficult to rat-proof, but rat-proofing of premises, such as flour mills and grain stores, found to be subject to rat infestation, is an essential part of the block control system in force in the district.

Rats destroyed during the year.

Table E 1. On Vessels

Number of Rats	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total in Year
Black	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	30	40
Brown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Species not recorded	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	30	40
Examined	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infected with Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table F 2. In Docks, Quays, Wharves and Warehouses

Number of Rats	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total in Year
Black	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	22
Brown	—	—	12	—	—	6	2	4	2	—	—	10	36
Species not recorded	—	—	30	—	30	14	6	—	4	—	50	—	134
Examined	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infected with Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Tables G and H (omitted) are in the circumstances " Nil " Returns.

Hygiene of Crews' Spaces

Table J. Classification of Nuisances

<i>Nationality of Vessel</i>	<i>Number inspected during year</i>	<i>Defects of original construction</i>	<i>Structural defects through wear and tear</i>	<i>Dirt, vermin and other conditions prejudicial to health</i>
British ...	26	—	2	4
Other Nations	11	—	2	3

VII. Food Inspection

(1) There were no imports of foodstuffs.

(2) Shell-fish. No oysters are being dredged and the quantity of cockles and periwinkles taken from the harbour is very poor. The Chief Fishing Officer of the Southern Sea Fisheries District reported in July, 1946 :—

" I am afraid that the day is not far distant when shell fish will be extinct in this particular harbour. I feel sure that the cause is the lack of covering. Years ago, there were great banks of mud in the Poole Harbour, but all these banks have disappeared and the ground is now hard."

REPORT

to the

Local Education Authority

on the

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICES

in the

BOROUGH OF POOLE

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.

Report of the Borough School Medical Officer for the year 1946.

COMMITTEE FOR EDUCATION, 1946

Chairman : Alderman H. S. CARTER, O.B.E., J.P.
Vice-Chairman : Councillor J. ERIGHT, J.P.
His Worship The Mayor : Councillor W. D. SIMMONDS, O.B.E.

Aldermen :

F. J. BACON, J.P. A. J. DACOMBE, J.P.
 A. E. F. CORNWELL W. C. J. SHORTT

Councillors :

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E. V. BELL	C. H. GOULD	A. PENN
G. BRAVERY	Miss M. M. LLEWELLIN, J.P.	F. C. REEVES, M.M.
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	A. C. THURSTON	

Co-opted Members :

The Rev. Canon H. BARTON	The Very Rev. Canon P. D. LEAHY
The Rev. W. DICKINSON	Mr. A. J. MARTIN
Miss W. M. ALLEN	Mr. L. J. W. FRY

Representatives of the Local Education Authority

Miss K. M. STYLE	Mrs. M. CHAMPION
Eng. Commander R. H. BAKER	Mr. R. E. CHISMAN

STAFF

<i>Divisional School Medical Officer :</i>	George Chesney, M.D., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.
<i>Deputy School Medical Officer :</i>	J. A. Sinclair, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
<i>Assistant School Medical Officer :</i>	H. D. Kelf, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (resigned 30.11.46).
<i>Assistant School Medical Officer :</i>	A. C. Mackenzie, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H. (appointed 23.11.46).
<i>Senior Dental Officer :</i>	K. G. Hyland, L.D.S.
<i>Assistant Dental Officer :</i>	W. K. Rimmer, L.D.S.
<i>School Nurses (Health Visitors) :</i>	Miss M. M. Kingsbury, S.R.N., S.C.M., A.R.San.I. (Superintendent Health Visitor and School Nurse). Miss M. Dolamore, S.R.N., S.C.M., C.R.S.I. Miss D. R. Harding, S.R.N., S.C.M., C.R.S.I. (appointed 1.4.46). Miss J. M. Hughes, S.R.N., S.C.M., C.R.S.I. (resigned 21.9.46). Miss I. Koster, S.R.N., S.C.M., C.R.S.I. (appointed 11.11.46). Miss V. Kusel, S.R.N., S.C.M., C.R.S.I. Miss L. B. Lever, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.F.N. Mrs. V. Narbett, S.R.N., S.C.M., C.R.S.I. (appointed 11.3.46). Miss M. A. Phillips, S.R.N., S.C.M., C.R.S.I.

Dental Attendants : Miss G. Forrest ; Miss R. Nicholls.
Clerks : Mr. F. B. Edwards ; Miss P. Giles ; Miss P. Stevens.

Part-time Consultants and Specialists :

Orthopaedic Surgeon : H. H. Langston, F.R.C.S.
Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeons : A. Mackenzie Ross, M.D., Ch.B., D.L.O.
 C. R. Salkeld, B.A., B.M., B.Ch., F.R.C.S.
 (returned from active service June, 1946).
Ophthalmic Surgeons : T. R. Aynsley, M.B., D.O.M.S. (resigned 29.8.46).
 E. R. Bowes, M.B., D.O.M.S. (appointed 12.2.46).
Physician : Harold Cookson, M.D., F.R.C.P.
Radiologist : D. D. Malpas, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Dental Surgeon : R. S. Holmes, L.D.S.

Medical Auxiliaries :

Physiotherapist : Mrs. D. Beale, M.C.S.P.
Orthoptist : Miss J. Richardson (appointed 13.8.46).
Speech Therapist : Miss N. O'Driscoll (appointed 2.9.46).

SCHOOLS.

Primary (Junior and Infant) Schools

There are in the Borough 23 Primary Schools ; of these 13 are County Primary Schools provided and maintained by the Local Education Authority, and 10 are Voluntary Primary Schools, of which 8 are provided by the Church of England and 2 by the Roman Catholic Church.

Nursery Classes

7 nursery classes are attached to infant schools with accommodation for 300 children.

Secondary Modern Schools

There are 5 Secondary Modern Schools in the Borough—4 county and 1 voluntary. The county schools are the Kemp Welch Boys and Girls and the Henry Harbin Boys and Girls Schools. The voluntary school is the Russell Cotes Voluntary Boys School.

Grammar Schools

The administration of the Poole Grammar (Boys) and the Parkstone Grammar (Girls) Schools was transferred by the Local Education Authority (Dorset County Council) to the Borough of Poole Committee for Education on 1st April, 1946, but owing to shortage of medical staff during this year the medical inspection and treatment of pupils attending these schools were carried out by an Assistant Medical Officer of the County Council.

Private Schools

There are seventeen private schools which do not come within the scope of the School Health Service. These schools have accommodation for about 200 pupils.

Accommodation

Average number on roll for year ending 31st December, 1946 :

Grammar Schools	...	...	...	...	1301
Secondary Modern Schools	...	...	...	...	1883
Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	5964
Nursery Schools	...	...	...	...	233

Average attendances for year ending 31st December, 1946 :

Grammar Schools	...	...	...	...	1231
Secondary Modern Schools	...	...	...	...	1928
Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	4975
Nursery Schools	...	...	...	...	190

THE AIM OF THE SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

The School Health Service is mainly preventive and advisory. It has also certain remedial functions, such as the treatment of minor ailments and the treatment of special defects.

The School Medical Officer is also the Medical Officer of Health, Medical Officer in charge of Maternity and Child Welfare and Medical Superintendent of the Infectious Diseases Hospital, and this admits of a continuity of effort and facilitates the following up of cases of infectious disease and their contacts.

The work of the School Health Service covers :

- (1) Routine and special inspection and re-inspection.
- (2) Class-by-class inspection by the School Nurses.
- (3) Minor ailment clinics.
- (4) Special clinics.
- (5) Ascertainment and classification of handicapped pupils.
- (6) Diphtheria immunisation.
- (7) Investigation and control of infectious diseases.

MEDICAL INSPECTION.

Routine Inspection

Section 49 of the Handicapped Pupils and School Health Service Regulations provides for the medical inspection at stated periods of pupils in attendance at every school, not being a Special School, maintained by the Local Education Authority. These inspections are conducted on the school premises and parents are invited to be present. The following are the approved arrangements :—

- (a) Every pupil who is admitted for the first time to a maintained school is inspected as soon as possible after the date of admission.
- (b) Every pupil attending a maintained primary school is inspected during the last year of his attendance at such a school.

- (c) Every pupil attending a maintained secondary school is inspected during the last year of his attendance at such a school.
- (d) Every pupil attending a maintained school or County college is inspected on such other occasions as the Minister or the Authority with the approval of the Minister may determine.

Special Inspections and Re-inspections

Children found at routine inspection to be suffering from some definite defect are scheduled as specials and are re-inspected at intervals. Other "special" inspections are carried out at the request of the teacher. Specials may be re-examined at a future routine inspection or at an inspection arranged for that purpose.

Class by Class Inspection

The school nurses visit the schools periodically and make rapid general surveys with a view to the promotion of personal cleanliness and to detect contagious and infectious conditions. 416 rapid inspection visits were paid to the schools and 22,032 children were examined. 676 children were found to be infested with head lice and arrangements were made for their treatment either at home or at a minor ailment clinic.

Result of Medical Inspection

During the year 2,520 children were examined at routine medical inspection. Of these 62 were nursery school children, 844 were entrants, 727 in the second age group and 837 in the third age group.

Of the 2,520 children examined, 194 were found to require treatment for various conditions exclusive of defective nutrition, uncleanness and dental caries.

The number of special inspections and re-inspections carried out was 1,712.

Nutrition

There are no facilities for the measurement of height and weight except at the senior schools, so that a scientifically accurate assessment of nutrition is not possible. The "normal" standard varies with the examining medical officer. Of the 2,520 children examined at routine inspection 657 (26.07%) were classified as excellent, 1,743 (69.17%) as normal, 118 (4.68%) as slightly subnormal and 2 (0.08%) as bad.

Uncleanliness

11 children were found to be infested with head lice. This figure, however, does not give a true indication of the degree of infestation as mothers endeavour to present their children to the examining medical officer in as clean a state as possible.

Other Defects

Defective vision ...	57	Tuberculosis ...	5
External eye disease ...	6	Orthopaedic defects	73
Ear, nose and throat defects ...	34	Other defects ...	11
Skin disease (including scabies) ...	22		

In each case the child was referred for treatment to the minor ailment clinic, the appropriate special clinic or to the family doctor. These children are followed up at special school inspections in order to ascertain if the treatment has been carried out.

SCHOOL CLINICS

Minor Ailment Clinics

Minor Ailment Clinics are held as follows :—

- (1) The Old Council Buildings, 67 Market Street, Poole—each school day at 9 a.m.
- (2) Branksome Council Buildings, Shillito Road, Parkstone—each school day at 9 a.m.
- (3) Hamworthy School—Tuesday and Friday at 9 a.m.
- (4) Henry Harbin School—Thursday at 9 a.m.
- (5) Broadstone Women's Institute—Thursday at 9 a.m.
- (6) Kemp Welch School—Monday and Friday at 9 a.m.

A child may be referred to the clinic by the School Medical Officer following examination at school, by the child's own doctor, by the teacher, by the school attendance officer or by the parent. Only complaints of a minor nature are treated at the clinics. Children who require treatment outside the scope of the clinic are referred to their own doctor or to the general hospital.

Attendances at Minor Ailment Clinics in 1946 were as follows :—

				No. of children	No. of attendances
Poole ...	...	...	...	628	4094
Branksome ...	...	...	...	920	3041
Hamworthy ...	...	...	...	339	2112
Broadstone ...	...	...	...	161	723
Henry Harbin School			...	293	886
Kemp Welch School	...	...	...	569	2572
Total				2910	13428

The following is a summary of defects found in children attending Minor Ailment Clinics during 1946 :—

Ringworm	...	...	37	Ear, nose and throat defects	237	
Scabies	...	...	76	Dental defects	...	70
Impetigo	...	...	69	Orthopaedic defects	...	57
Other skin conditions	...	...	179	Heart disease	...	11
Minor eye defects	...	...	31	Tuberculosis	...	3
Defective vision	...	...	113	Septic sores	...	832
Other eye defects	...	...	130	Cuts and minor injuries	...	504
			Total :	2,349		

Special Clinics

If a child is found at school medical inspection or during attendance at a minor ailment clinic to be suffering from a defect of a special nature, he is referred to one of the following special clinics where the services of a specialist are available.

Ophthalmic Clinic — Municipal Buildings, Tuesday and Thursday, 2 p.m.

Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic — Cornelia Hospital, Monday, 10.30 a.m.

Orthopaedic Clinic — Old Council Buildings, 67 Market Street, Poole, 2nd Tuesday of each month, 2 p.m.

X-ray Clinic for treatment of ringworm — Cornelia Hospital by appointment.

Aural Clinic — Municipal Buildings, 1st Thursday of each month, 10.30 a.m.

Speech Clinic — Municipal Buildings, Friday at 10 a.m.

Orthoptic Clinic — Municipal Buildings, Tuesday at 9.30 a.m.

Ophthalmic Clinic

Dr. Richard Bowes, the Ophthalmic Surgeon to the Local Education Authority, reports as follows :—

“ The number of children seen at the Eye Clinic was 614. This includes a number who had been given glasses in a previous year or who were under treatment for some other condition and were instructed to attend again. 112 cases included above were seen for the Dorset County Council. Refractive errors dealt with included 87 cases of myopia, 105 myopia and astigmatism, 179 hypermetropia, and 176 cases of hypermetropia and astigmatism. Spectacles were prescribed or lenses changed in existing spectacles in 341 cases. Altogether 177 cases of squint were seen. Other conditions, often more serious, were optic atrophy, cycloplegia, corneal ulcer, aphakia, detached retina, choroiditis (2 cases), distichiasis, ectopia lentis, and four cases of lachrymal obstruction (all four cured). There were also numerous cases of conjunctivitis, blepharitis and styas.

“The year has chiefly been notable for the greatly improved facilities for examining and treating that neglected condition—squint. An orthoptic clinic has been started at which the orthoptist attends on one half-day weekly. My only criticism of this clinic is that one service a week is not enough, but I understand that the orthoptist will shortly be able to spare another half-day a week. Parents are now beginning to appreciate the fact that treatment of squint requires both their co-operation and that of the child : glasses if prescribed have to be worn constantly and the treatment of amblyopia may be tedious, but not until these two steps have been successfully followed can orthoptic training, if required, be usefully begun. As a result many fewer children are growing up with an almost blind ‘lazy eye.’”

The treatment given to Poole children was as follows :—

Errors of refraction (including squint)	435
Children for whom spectacles were prescribed	262
Children for whom spectacles were obtained ...	234

Orthoptic Clinic

An Orthoptic Clinic was started on the 13th August, 1946. This clinic is for the treatment of squint and is run in association with the Ophthalmic Clinic. A qualified orthoptist is in attendance.

By the end of the year 47 children had attended, making 101 attendances, 12 for tests and 89 for treatment.

E.N.T. Clinic

During 1946, 153 children were referred to the Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic. 91 received operative treatment for tonsils and adenoids at the Cornelia and East Dorset Hospital,

Aural Clinic

During 1946 an Aural Clinic for deaf children was started. The clinic is held monthly at the Municipal Buildings, Poole, and is attended by the Ear, Nose and Throat Specialists. The co-operation of the teachers is sought in the ascertainment of children who are suffering or apparently suffering from defective hearing and these children are referred through the School Medical Officer to the aural clinic.

Attendances at this clinic during 1946 were as follows :—

Total number of children attending	35
Total number of attendances	53
Number of children found to have defective hearing	21
Number of children found to have no hearing defect	14

The Oto-rhino-laryngologists to the Local Education Authority report as follows :—

In the majority of the children suffering from defective hearing, the cause was due to infected and obstructive adenoids alone or infected obstructive tonsils and adenoids. Operative treatment was carried out when indicated. In a small number of children the defective hearing was due to nasal sinusitis and eustachian catarrh. Appropriate treatment was given. It cannot be too strongly emphasised that deafness is a serious disability and the co-operation of the teachers and health visitors is welcomed in referring doubtful cases to the Aural Clinic for early investigation.

(Signed) A. MACKENZIE ROSS
C. R. SALKELD

Speech Therapy Clinic

A clinic for Speech Therapy came into operation on September 6th, 1946. A speech therapist who works in close co-operation with the School Medical Officers is in attendance. Children with speech defects are referred to this clinic for treatment. The clinic is held weekly at the Municipal Buildings. The head teachers of the Borough schools were asked to send in the names of pupils whose speech they considered to be defective. 146 names were submitted and 131 attended for examination. Of these, 23 were found to have normal speech and 108 to be in need of treatment. In 9 cases the parents refused to have the child treated. 25 children made 263 attendances for treatment. The treatment of speech defectives is by re-education and is necessarily a long process. However, a good beginning has been made and the response from the parents and the co-operation of the teachers has been most gratifying.

HANDICAPPED PUPILS.

Handicapped pupils are defined in the Handicapped Pupils and School Health Service Regulations, 1945, as pupils who require special educational treatment.

The several categories of pupils requiring special educational treatment are :—

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| (a) Blind | (g) Educationally sub-normal |
| (b) Partially sighted | (h) Epileptic |
| (c) Deaf | (i) Maladjusted |
| (d) Partially deaf | (j) Physically handicapped |
| (e) Delicate | (k) Defective speech |
| (f) Diabetic | |

Every blind, deaf, physically handicapped, epileptic or aphasic pupil must be educated in a special school, and in the case of a blind or epileptic child the school must be a boarding school.

A handicapped child of any other category may be educated in an ordinary school if special educational treatment suitable to his needs can be provided at such a school, and provided also that his presence is not detrimental to the interests of the other pupils.

Handicapped Pupils

	Boys	Girls	Total
<i>Mentally handicapped</i>			
Number examined and reported on :	12	7	19
<i>Classification :</i>			
Normal	3	—	3
Educationally subnormal	8	6	14
Ineducable	1	1	2
Recommended for education in ordinary school	6	3	9
Recommended for education in a special class	—	2	2
Recommended for education in a special school... ..	5	1	6
Incapable of receiving education at school	1	1	2
<i>Blind and partially blind children</i>			
Number of children examined ...	—	2	2
Number recommended for special school	—	2	2
<i>Physically handicapped</i>			
Number of children examined ...	1	—	1
<i>Classification of defects :</i>			
Cardiac	1	—	1
Recommended for hospital school...	1	—	1

Number of children receiving education in special schools

	<i>At end of 1945</i>	<i>Admitted during 1946</i>	<i>Discharged during 1946</i>	<i>No. at end of 1946</i>
Educationally sub-normal	5	2	2	5
Blind or partially blind ...	5	1	1	5
Deaf or partially deaf ...	6	2	-	8
Epileptic	3	1	1	3
Physically handicapped ...	-	2	2	-
TOTAL ...	19	8	6	21

Orthopaedic Defects

The orthopaedic care of school children can be divided into four mutually co-operating sections :—School medical inspections, the surgeon's clinic, the hospital scheme and the physiotherapy and remedial exercise scheme.

Children with various deformities, picked out by teachers, health visitors, local practitioners and medical officers, were seen by the School Medical Officer in charge of orthopaedic care and were either recommended treatment or referred to the surgeon's clinic.

A surgeon from the Lord Mayor Treloar Hospital, Alton, attended monthly, except in August, at the Clinic, 67 Market Street, Poole. Table 1 indicates the number of school children seen by the surgeon and Table 2 indicates the types of defect seen and the numbers attending.

Table 1 — Surgeon's Clinic

Cases seen for the first time by surgeon ...	70
Cases re-examined	164

Table 2 — Defects and Deformities

<i>Defects and Deformities</i>	<i>Under treatment at end of 1945</i>	<i>New Cases in 1946</i>	<i>Transfer from M. & C.W.</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>	<i>Discharged by Surgeon</i>	<i>Left School (Over age)</i>	<i>Transferred or left district</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>	<i>Remaining at end of 1946</i>
A. Congenital	13	7	2	22	4	1	—	5	17
B. Inflammatory	4	1	—	5	3	—	—	3	2
C. Traumatic and complications of trauma	2	2	—	4	1	—	—	1	3
D. Paralysis	22	4	4	30	6	1	4	11	19
E. Acquired	43	48	1	92	44	1	4	4	43
F. Diseases of Bone	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
G. Other orthopaedic defects not included above	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
H. No orthopaedic defect ...	—	6	—	6	6	—	—	6	—

Children requiring hospital treatment were treated in the Lord Mayor Treloar Hospital at Alton. Table 3 indicates the numbers dealt with.

Table 3 — Hospital Cases

<i>Remaining in Hospital at end of 1945</i>	<i>Admitted to Hospital during 1946</i>	<i>Discharged from Hospital during 1946</i>	<i>Remaining in Hospital at end of 1946</i>
5	4	3	6

Children requiring physiotherapy and remedial exercises were treated at the clinic, 67 Market Street, Poole, by a trained physiotherapist. Table 4 shows the amount of treatment given.

Table 4 — Physiotherapy

<i>Massage and remedial Exercises</i>			<i>Electrical Treatment</i>		
<i>No. of children treated</i>	<i>No. of child attendances</i>	<i>No. of Sessions</i>	<i>No. of children treated</i>	<i>No. of child attendances</i>	<i>No. of Sessions</i>
48	1148	156	15	24	24

In addition the Dorset County Remedial Organiser started remedial exercise classes in the schools. The object of the classes is to provide approved exercises for the children in their own schools. Teachers from the schools, preferably the gymnasts, are to receive special training to run these classes.

REPORT OF THE SENIOR DENTAL OFFICER FOR 1946.

Administration

The Dental Staff remained the same throughout 1946, there being two full-time Dental Officers and two Dental Attendants. A part-time dental surgeon continued to act as anaesthetist at two sessions each week. The only change of importance was the taking over in September from the Dorset County Council of the treatment of the two Grammar Schools situated within the Borough. With these additional schools the number of children to be included within the dental scheme was 9,192.

Dental Inspections

<i>Dental Inspections</i>	<i>Primary Schools</i>		<i>Secondary Schools</i>		<i>Totals</i>
Naturally sound	1015	11.2%	64	5%	1079
Artificially sound	1147	17.0%	300	23.5%	1447
Not referred for treatment	1044	15.4%	38	2.9%	1082
Referred for treatment	4068	55.7%	825	64.6%	4893
Total number inspected ...	7274		1277		8551

Dental Treatment

	<i>Primary</i>		<i>Secondary</i>	<i>Totals</i>
	<i>Totals</i>	<i>Remarks</i>	<i>Totals</i>	
Number treated	2651	Acceptance 65%	443	3094
Specials treated	60			60
Total treated	2711		443	3154
Attendances	4878	1.8 per completed case	987	5865
Absences	1046	21.5 %	134	1180
Extractions—Permanent ...	343	.125 per case	109	452
Temporary ...	3192	1.14 per case	79	3271
Fillings—Perm. Teeth ...	2922	1.08 per case	810	3732
Temp. Teeth ...	15		—	15
Anaesthetics—Local ...	2150		599	2749
General ...	1487		37	1524
Other Operations	3303		1007	4310

Dental Sessions

	Primary	Secondary	TOTALS
Inspection sessions ...	55	10	65
Treatment sessions ...	643	135	778
Maternity and Child Welfare sessions ...	—	—	39
Other work ...	—	—	52

Cases completed per session 3.66
 Attendances per session ... 7.0

Fillings per session 4.44
 Extractions per sess. 4.4

The figures relating to Primary Education show that small but steady improvement is being maintained. In 1945 the percentage of children referred for treatment was 63.6%, it is now 55.7. In 1945, 11.79% were found to be artificially sound, that is, made sound by treatment ; this figure has risen to 17%.

The figures of secondary education inspection and treatment are not complete, nor have any percentages been worked out, as the treatment of the Grammar Schools is not yet finished.

In addition to the work set out above 104 appliances were supplied, almost entirely of an orthodontic nature, and there were 672 attendances in respect of this work. 22 cases were referred for X-rays.

The work proceeded with smoothness and the helpfulness of and support given by the head teachers and their staffs is appreciated.

Dental Fluorides

The work of Weaver and others has established the fact that inhibition to dental caries is conferred by the presence of fluorides in small amount in drinking water. The following observations made by Mr. K. G. Hyland, Senior Dental Officer, Poole, are of interest in this connection.

On the 5th October, 1945, when carrying out a dental inspection of the children attending Canford Magna Voluntary School, he found two cases of mottling of the permanent teeth. Enquiries showed that four children attending the school had lived all their lives in Canford Village, the water supply of which comes from a private supply of the Canford (Public) School. The remainder of the children, 50 in number, attending the Village School live outside the village and are on the water supply provided by the Poole Corporation Waterworks and the Bournemouth Gas & Water Company.

On analysis it was found that the village water supply contained 2.8 parts of fluorides per million. The Poole Corporation water and that of the Bournemouth Gas & Water Company contained .3 parts of fluorides per million.

The four village children were found to have sound teeth having no trace of dental caries. The remaining 50 children attending the village school were found to have the normal degree of dental caries.

Of the four children referred to above, one aged 14 had all the permanent teeth mottled to such a degree as to cause embarrassment. Another who was old enough to have four lower permanent incisors showed mottling. The remaining two had a sound set of temporary teeth, but as yet no permanent teeth.

It was decided to ascertain the amount of fluorides present in the water supply of the neighbouring town of Wimborne. This was found to be 1 part of fluorides per million.

An inspection was then made by Mr. S. D. Bradley of the County Dental Staff of those children attending Wimborne Schools, who had received the Wimborne water supply from birth, and as a control a dental inspection was carried out of a school in Poole. The results were as follows :—

Wimborne School Children

No. of children inspected ...	195		
No. of teeth decayed ...	301	—	1.54 per child
No. of teeth missing ...	221	—	1.13 per child
No. of teeth filled ...	199	—	1.02 per child

No. of teeth affected	3.69 per child
-----------------------	----------------

Poole School Children

No. of children inspected ...	201		
No. of teeth decayed ...	548	—	2.72 per child
No. of teeth missing ...	265	—	1.31 per child
No. of teeth filled ...	63	—	.31 per child

No. of teeth affected	4.34 per child
-----------------------	----------------

The number of children inspected is too small to justify any definite conclusions. Nevertheless there is an indication that the fluoride content of the Wimborne water has contributed to the reduction in the incidence of dental caries in Wimborne as compared with Poole. It is suggested that the dental caries in the community would be reduced if either a natural supply of water containing a sufficient amount of fluoride was used, or, if the natural supply is

deficient in fluorides, it were reinforced by the addition of the necessary amount of fluoride. 23 lbs. of sodium fluoride to one million gallons of water is required. The cost of this addition to a water supply would be low.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During 1946 the incidence of infectious disease in school children was low. There was a slight rise in the number of cases of measles and whooping cough compared with that of the previous year, but in neither case did the outbreak reach serious proportions.

The incidence of diphtheria as in the previous year was low, only four cases occurring in children of school age. Of these, three had been immunised against diphtheria, two in 1942 and one in 1943.

There were no deaths. There were no cases of poliomyelitis.

Cases of infectious disease in school children notified during 1946

Scarlet fever	...	...	...	42
Pneumonia	...	...	...	15
Measles	...	.....	...	251
Whooping cough	...	...	...	116
Diphtheria	...	...	...	4
Erysipelas	...	...	...	2
Scabies	...	...	...	117
Total				547

Diphtheria Immunisation

The majority of children immunised against diphtheria in 1946 were under school age. Parents are, however, encouraged to have their children further protected with a "booster" dose at intervals during their school life and the response has been good. Where practicable, special immunising sessions are held at the schools in addition to the regular sessions held at the various clinics in the Borough.

The following table shows the number of school children and children under school age immunised during the year. The figures for the previous three years are also given for comparison.

	1943	1944	1945	1946
Number of children who were immunised for the first time—				
Under school age	1172	871	940	895
School age	1019	257	142	75
Number of school children who received a "booster" dose	689	1110	1042	856

Vaccination against Smallpox

It was found at school medical inspections that the large majority of school children had not been vaccinated in infancy. Of the 2,520 children examined at school in 1946 only 507, or 20.13%, had been vaccinated.

Scabies

175 school children attended the Scabies Treatment Centre at Longfleet Gardens during 1946 for examination and/or treatment. 368 treatments were given.

Part-time Employment of school children

136 children were examined for fitness for employment and 132 certificates were issued.

Red Cross War Memorial Children's Hospital, Swanage

This hospital receives children convalescing from serious illness and debilitated children who require hygienic surroundings and medical supervision to restore them to normal health. School children are admitted on the recommendation of the School Medical Officer. During 1946 one school child was admitted.

Provision of Milk in schools

The provision of milk to school children continued during 1946. The total number receiving milk at the end of 1946 was 8,200.

School Meals

The daily average number of mid-day meals being provided at December, 1946, was 4,443. Where the parents' income was below a certain limit free meals were provided. In other cases a charge of 5d. per meal or 1s. 11d. for a full week of 5 days was made. The dishes served were of an appetising and nourishing type. Attention was paid to the hygienic condition of school kitchens.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

POOLE CASUALTY SERVICES IN WARTIME.

by

GEORGE CHESNEY, M.D., D.P.H.

*M.O.H. Poole and late O. i/c Casualty Services***Pre-War Organisation**

The Casualty Service in Poole began to be formed in 1936, thanks to the efforts of enthusiastic voluntary workers, of whom many were officers and members of the Poole Corps, St. John Ambulance Brigade, which early in 1936 organised courses of training in First Aid and Anti-gas measures for its own members and the general public. At the Munich crisis in September, 1938, over 1,000 persons, including wardens, had been trained and posted to their operational stations.

The work of administration, organisation and training of the first-aid personnel was the responsibility of the Medical Officer of Health assisted by his deputy. Courses of First Aid and A.R.P. Lectures, also demonstrations and exercises were held in rapid succession, so that at the outbreak of war there was no shortage of trained personnel to man the Casualty Service Posts and Depots.

Establishment

On the reception of Special Warning Messages during the last days of August, 1939, there was much activity in the calling up of whole-time personnel to stand by night and day. Stores and equipment were issued, vehicles were manned and Civil Defence premises fitted out as Action Stations. On the declaration of war on 3rd September, 1939, there was an atmosphere of excitement and tension in the air. Raids were expected to start from the onset.

The establishment was based on the vulnerability of Poole, which before the war was rated as low, Poole classed as a "C" or reception area for evacuees. Subsequent events, the evacuation of Dunkirk and the imminence of invasion of the South Coast changed all this and the vulnerability of Poole was up-graded, so that Poole became a transit or neutral area from the point of view of evacuees. In this connection it is interesting to note that the post-war revelations of the German invasion plans for 1940 and 1941 show that Poole Bay figured largely in the enemy's operational schemes.

Casualty Control—First Aid Posts and Ambulance Depots

The Casualty Services were controlled, as were other Civil Defence Services, from the Report and Control Centre which operated in the basement of the Municipal Buildings, which had been structurally adapted for this purpose.

Casualty Posts and Depots were established as follows :—

4 Fixed First Aid Posts	3 Ambulance Depots
2 Mobile First Aid Units	24 Ambulances
17 First Aid Parties	17 Sitting Case Cars.
Minor First Aid Points	

The authorised personnel establishment was 805, composed of 628 for Mobile First Aid Units, Fixed First Aid Posts, Public Gas Cleansing Centres, Mobile Gas Cleansing Centres ; and 177 Ambulance Drivers and Attendants. This strength was never attained, the highest figure reached being about 650 in 1943.

The “ Phony War ”

Plans for the reception of Evacuees from Southampton and elsewhere worked smoothly, thanks to the efforts of those concerned with the planning and preparation of the scheme. On the 7th October, 1939, the number of official evacuees in Poole was recorded as 2,540 unaccompanied children and 1,221 mothers with children under 5, a total of 3,761. In addition there were about 300 unofficial evacuees. Who will forget the first night of the war ? — wild weather, rain in torrents, conditions fitting to the war mood. Everyone was keyed up and ready for the worst, but nothing happened. Consequently, in the absence of enemy activity, there was a subsequent reaction, coupled with natural but unjustified criticism of the expenditure of effort and money in taking the necessary measures to meet raids which failed to materialise.

Dunkirk

After the long period of inactivity the phony war ended and Operation “ Dynamo ” began. May and June, 1940, were busy and anxious times for everyone concerned. Boats from Poole were among the “ little Armada ” that took part in the evacuation of Dunkirk. Streams of refugees poured in from France, Holland, Belgium and the Channel Islands, and were accommodated on Brownsea Island before being passed on to other parts of the country. Catering and sanitary arrangements were rapidly improvised and medical examinations instituted. There was some anxiety and distress amongst the refugees due to separation of families and other problems. These were dealt with kindly and sympathetically.

Threat of Invasion

After Dunkirk came the threat of Invasion with the probability of landings on the South Coast. This resulted in more intensive preparation and planning of defensive measures.

Commencement of Air Raids

Following a lull air raids began. The first bombs on the mainland of Britain for 22 years fell near Canterbury on the night of the 9th May, 1940. The approach to the Battle of Britain opened with the first bombs on the London area on the 18th June, 1940. Southampton to the east of Poole had its first bombs on 20th June. Bombs also fell to the west on the Wareham district. The first bombs in the Borough of Poole fell on the north-west of the Borough on Barrow Hill on 29th June, resulting in no casualties and little damage to property. This was followed by a second raid on 8th July, when four bombs fell at Knighton.

The Battle of Britain

The Battle of Britain began on the 8th August, 1940, when the Germans launched the first of a series of mass air attacks in daylight. On this day there were two attacks on convoys in the Channel. The first attack in the morning was on a convoy south-east of the Isle of Wight. The second attack was in the afternoon at 4.15 p.m., when 130 enemy aircraft dispersed a convoy off Poole, but lost fairly heavily in doing so. In this attack a stick of eight bombs was dropped within the Borough in Canford Park causing little damage and no casualties. Three days later on the 11th August, Portland and Weymouth were attacked and some damage was done. On the 12th August the enemy turned his attack to the southern aerodromes with later some attention to ports and aircraft factories.

First Casualties—1940

On the evening of the 21st August, a lone raider visited Poole, dropping a stick of eight bombs across the High Street, hitting an air raid shelter which fortunately was empty at the time. Two small children in a near-by shelter within 50 ft. of the shelter escaped injury. Hits were scored on shops, houses and stores in the High Street and Lagland Street. Two people were killed and seven injured. These were the first casualties in Poole. The A.R.P. Officer in making a reconnaissance immediately after the raid saw what appeared to be many headless and limbless bodies among the wreckage of a shop in the High Street. On closer inspection he was relieved to find that they were only tailor's dummies which had been blown into the roadway from an outfitting shop demolished by one of the bombs.

From the 25th to the 29th August the enemy showed further interest in the Dorset coast, visiting Portland and Poole. On the 25th August bombs fell in Poole on Ashley Road, Mount Road, St. Peter's Road and Harbour View Road, causing damage to property and injuring three people.

Following several small raids, on 15th November, an enemy bomber crashed in flames in a garden in Ringwood Road and blew up. The crew was killed. There were four civilian casualties taken to hospital and damage was caused to surrounding property. Two parachute mines were dropped at Newtown on the 16th November, killing four people and injuring fifteen. Damage to houses and essential services was heavy on this occasion. During this raid four parachute mines were dropped on Bournemouth, and on request assistance from the Poole Casualty Services was rendered. On 25th November, at lunch-time, a single raider scored a near miss on the Report Centre, two bombs falling in the freshwater lake in Poole Park. The only casualties were ducks !

Before the end of the year, more sporadic raids occurred and bombs fell on the Canford Cliffs, Branksome Park and Penn Hill districts, also on the Newtown, Sandbanks and Whitecliff districts and many more in the sea. Hamworthy, Baiter Point, the Wareham Channel, Victoria Road and Upper Parkstone were also bombed.

On the 23rd November, 1940, Southampton had its first heavy " night " raid and on a request for help, 2 Mobile F.A. Units, 4 Rescue Parties, 7 First Aid Parties, 10 Ambulances, 5 Sitting Case Cars and 1 Mobile Canteen were sent. Reinforcements were again sent to Southampton and also to Portsmouth in January, April, June and July, 1941, the help including Rescue Parties, F.A. Parties, Mobile F.A. Units, Mobile Canteens, Ambulance and Sitting Case Cars.

Air Raids—1941-1943

From the casualty point of view the Borough's most serious raid occurred on 27th March, 1941, when a single " tip and run " raider swooped out of thick cloud and machine-gunned and dropped bombs on the Bournemouth Gas & Water Company's works at Bourne Valley, hitting the Fitting Shop and the Works Canteen which was full of employees who were there for the midday break. 34 people lost their lives and 24 were injured. Services were quickly on the spot and Wardens, Rescue Parties, Mobile First Aid Units, etc., worked continuously throughout the incident. Military assistance was rendered on this as on several other occasions.

A further six raids occurred during 1941, and on one occasion a B.O.A.C. Flying Boat was sunk, the night watchman being drowned. The plane responsible was brought down in the sea. Two of the injured crew were rescued and taken to hospital. Towards the end of this year the " tip and run " raids on the south coast seaside towns began.

In 1942 two concentrated raids on Poole occurred within a period of ten days. According to the German wireless the raids were on " the Naval Base of Poole, Dorset," which they later

broadcast was destroyed as a result of these raids. These raids were apparently intended to wipe out the Harbour Installations, petrol storage tanks, Royal Ordnance Factory, etc. On 27th May, about sixty raiders dropped several hundred high explosive bombs continuously for two hours, but the raiders were led astray by decoy fires, etc., as a result of which most of the bombs fell on the north end of Brownsea Island and in the waters of Poole Harbour between Arne, Brownsea Island and the Quay. Many bombs, however, fell on the Branksome Park, Hamworthy, Upton, Creekmoor and Rossmore districts, causing damage and casualties. Nine people were killed and fourteen injured, but apart from the loss of life the raid failed in its object.

The second raid on the night of 3rd June commenced with many fires to light up the target. Bombs were then dropped in the Hamworthy, Fleets Bridge, Canford Cliffs, Branksome Park, Parkstone Cemetery and Sandbanks Road districts. One person was killed and six injured. The raid lasted about $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours but was in the main ineffective as the defences had been materially strengthened in the preceding week and the raiders were again misled by decoy fires.

Early next morning the writer, who was then serving in the Army, had the opportunity to survey the damage from a Fleet Air Arm plane and it was evident that fires on Brownsea Island and Arne had led the enemy into dropping the main concentration of bombs into the harbour in a triangle formed by Brownsea, Arne and Poole Quay.

Four more raids occurred in 1942 and bombs fell on Poole Iron Foundry, Poole Quay and into the harbour, resulting in twenty-one casualties. Broadstone was bombed but there were no casualties. On September 4th, 1942, a 250 kg. bomb fell about 9.20 a.m. in a garden off Marlborough Road. Five people lost their lives in the raid and six persons received injuries. A number of houses were damaged.

1943 started with a daylight raid on the Haven Hotel and Panorama Road on 25th January, 1943. Two persons were killed and ten injured. There was damage to the Haven Hotel and surrounding property.

Assistance was rendered to Bournemouth on the 23rd May, when daylight raiders bombed the Square and the Lansdowne causing heavy casualties and considerable damage. In this raid 128 people were killed and 266 injured.

The next raid occurred in August, 1943, when bombs fell in Lilliput and Westminster Roads and in the sea off Flaghead Chine. There were no casualties and little damage.

"D" Day—6th June, 1944

Prior to "D" Day anti-gas arrangements in the Borough were brought up to date and a special scheme for the Port was prepared to deal with contamination of harbour installations, shipping and personnel using the port. Poole Harbour was an invasion sub-base for the American Army, and the Officer-in-Charge Casualty Services was in close liaison with the American Army staff, and the British Navy, Army and Air Force staff in Poole.

On the 24th April, 1944, came the last raid on Poole. Bombs fell in the gardens of the Pottery Hotel and on factories on the east side of Ringwood Road. Incendiaries were dropped in great numbers in Branksome Park, Stanley Green, Fleets Bridge, Broadstone, Hamworthy, Branksome, Poole Road and Alder Road. There were no casualties and damage to property was not heavy.

"D" Day and the preceding days were remarkable for the absence of air raids on the port, which was crowded with invasion craft. It was a thrilling sight to see the streams of allied bombers and fighters flying overhead to France without meeting the slightest opposition over our shores.

It was anticipated that on "D" day there would be a large number of casualties brought into the port from vessels torpedoed or dive-bombed and extensive arrangements were made in co-operation with the American Commander for the reception of hundreds of survivors, but so effective was the air cover that there were surprisingly few casualties and only two were landed at Poole, at 11.30 p.m., on the night of June the 6th.

From "D" Day to the termination of hostilities the Casualty Services were not called into action, as Poole was beyond the range of the Flying Bombs and Rockets. It was fortunate for Poole that the enemy's rocket installations at Cherbourg were over-run by the Allies before they were ready for action.

Victory

On the 2nd May, 1945, the last message recorded in the Log Book of Poole's Civil Defence Control Centre read :—

"Report Centre locked up. Telephone Exchanges, Bournemouth Report Centre and Naval Officer-in-Charge, and all concerned notified."

Who goes home !

I am indebted to the A.R.P. Officer, Poole, Mr. J. M. O'Hara, M.B.E., for his assistance in preparing this account of the activities of the Casualty Services of Poole during the war years. It would be impossible in a short account of this nature to include reference

individually to the excellent work of the supervisory staff, the officers of First Aid Posts and Ambulance Depots, etc., who by their devotion to duty, often under conditions of great strain and danger, contributed in large measure to the efficiency of the Services. To all the members of the Casualty Service our thanks are due.

CIVIL DEFENCE, POOLE.

Controller — Colonel J. N. Hulton, D.S.O., C.B.E., appointed 12th April, 1939, resigned 14th August, 1940.

Councillor W. D. Simmonds, O.B.E., appointed 14th August, 1940.

Deputy Controllers — Councillor S. F. Langridge, Councillor F. C. Reeves, M.M., Councillor A. B. Haynes.

Officer in-Charge Casualty Services — Dr. R. J. Maule Horne, retired 18th July, 1942.

Dr. George Chesney, appointed 19th July, 1942.

Casualty Service Staff Officer — Mr. C. E. Wood, resigned January, 1943.
Mr. H. S. Nosworthy, appointed March, 1943.

Summary

<i>Raids</i> —There were 43 raids on Poole	...	...	...	43
<i>" Alerts "</i> —There were 958 <i>" Alerts "</i> or Red Warnings	...	...	...	958
<i>H.E. Bombs</i> —The number of High Explosive bombs (including U.X.B's) located in Poole, Poole Harbour and on Islands inside the Harbour was	...	...	...	454
(In addition a large number of bombs (which have not been recorded) fell in the waters of Poole Harbour).				
<i>Parachute Mines</i> —Four Parachute Mines fell on Poole	...	...	...	4
<i>Incendiary Bombs</i> —Over 10,000 I.B's fell in the Borough (approx.)	...	...	...	10,000
<i>Oil Bombs</i> —Two oil bombs fell	...	...	...	2
<i>Phosphorous Bombs</i> —Eight phosphorous bombs were dropped	...	...	...	8
<i>Crashed Aircraft</i> —The number of aircraft crashed within the Borough were six Allied and three Enemy	...	...	...	9
<i>Casualties</i> —67 persons were killed	...	...	...	67
38 „ „ seriously injured	...	...	...	38
136 „ „ slightly injured	...	...	...	136
<i>Number of Raids when Enemy Missiles Fell—</i>				
1939 — Nil.	1941 — 15.	1943 — 2.		
1940 — 14.	1942 — 11.	1944 — 1.	Total	43
<i>Damage to Buildings and Property—</i>				
Buildings totally destroyed	...	...	...	82
Buildings damaged, many seriously	...	...	...	5,923

LIBRARY

COPY

DURHAM AND COUNTY OF THE TOWN OF POOLE

Public Health Department,
Municipal Buildings,
Poole. Dorset.

Ref. W/1/3

18th. February, 1948.

Dear Sirs,

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health

With reference to the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1946, it is regretted that a printers error and omit omission occurred in the table on page 59 (Housing Section).

This table should read as follows:-

Year	Over 22		Under 22		Total		Population	Persons per Occupied Hse
	R.V.		R.V.					
	Occupied	Void	Occupied	Void	Occupied	Void		
1945	5371	104	16119	70	21490	182	70000	3.26
1946	<u>5425</u>	49	16117	82	21542	131	<u>76330</u>	<u>3.52</u>

The corrected figures and the omitted figures are underlined.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) George Chesney

Medical Officer of Health.

The Secretary,
Ministry of Health,
Whitehall. S.W.1.

